FBIS DAILY REPORT

# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 5 SEPTEMBER 1985

### Egypt

President Husni Mubarak entrusted Dr 'Ali Lutfi with the task of forming a new cabinet after the government of Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali submitted its resignation, MENA announced. In a resignation letter to the president carried by the agency, 'Ali said although his government made "a good deal of progress" toward scientifically dealing with existing problems and rearranging national priorities, a new generation of Egyptians must be given the opportunity to "continue our national march" and "pay the tax of public service." Mubarak, in a letter to 'Ali accepting the government's resignation, praised the cabinet's "great efforts" during a "critical stage." In a letter transmitted by MENA appointing Lutfi, who served in several ministerial and party posts including finance minister in 1978, the president said Egypt must take greater steps to achieve economic growth. The new cabinet will be announced as soon as possible, Lutfi said in a statement to correspondents reported by MENA.

### Israel

*Operations in Lebanon* — Israeli warplanes attacked "terrorist" targets in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley 4 September, raiding buildings housing a Libyan-backed Lebanese-Palestinian organization called the "Arab-Palestinian Revolution Committees," Jerusalem radio announced. While the radio noted the IDF spokesman's report that all Israeli aircraft returned safely to base, a Syrian military spokesman cited by Damascus radio claimed that Syrian antiaircraft fire scored hits on three attacking planes. Beirut radio disclosed that 6 people were killed and 10 others were wounded in the air attacks.

The Israeli action followed the IDF's capture of a terrorist squad belonging to the Libyan-backed organization, Jerusalem radio noted, revealing that the squad was apprehended while attempting to cross from Lebanon into Israel 3 September. In another attempted attack on Israel from Lebanon, several katyusha rockets landed in western Galilee 4 September, according to IDF radio. Beirut radio subsequently reported that Israeli troops began blockading Kafr and Yatar, two villages under UNIFIL's jurisdiction southeast of Tyre.

*Warning on PLO Presence in Jordan* — If Jordan's King Husayn does not put an end to PLO activity in Jordan, "the terrorist headquarters and commands will not enjoy immunity" just because they are located in Jordan, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin warned in a Jerusalem television interview. The cabinet had earlier resolved there will be "no immunity" for terrorist headquarters found to be bases for planning terrorist acts, Jerusalem radio reported, adding this is a clear hint to Jordan.

### Tunisia-Libya

All Tunisian workers and technicians will be withdrawn from Libya, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said in a speech reported by Tunis radio. He called for the creation of a joint Tunisian-Libyan technical committee that will set conditions for the return of the Tunisian workforce. While Mzali said relations between the Libyan and Tunisian people will remain fraternal, a later report by the radio on the speech cited him as saying the "so-called unity" with the Libyan regime was "finished forever." Contending that Libya is planning to carry out terrorist and subversive actions in Tunisia, Mzali said security organs are determined to retaliate if necessary. The prime minister expressed gratitude to Algeria, which has agreed to strengthen cooperation and set up new bilateral projects in southern Tunisia. In another development, the Algerian charge d'affaires in Tripoli denied Iraqi reports that the Algerian Army is in a full state of alert along the Tunisian border in order to confront a Libyan threat, JANA reported.

### Sudan

Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah said he hopes an "encouraging" statement made by southern rebel leader John Garang and carried by the rebel radio station will result in Garang agreeing to a cease-fire, according to the agency. The clandestine Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army has not been observed to report any new policy statement by Garang. In a separate development, SUNA reported that Egypt has officially refused Sudan's demand to extradite ousted President Ja'far Numayri.

### Iran-Iraq War

A ship flying the Kuwaiti flag was seized 4 September by the Iranian Navy near the Strait of Hormuz, Tehran radio reported. The ship was carrying cargo from Kuwait which would have strengthened Iraq's ability to wage war against Iran, the radio added. The ship's owner, the United Arab Navigation Company, asserted in a statement reported by KUNA that the vessel was making an ordinary voyage and did not contain any material connected with the war.

### Iran

*Khamene'i's Appointment* — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni confirmed 'Ali Khamene'i's appointment for a new presidential term in a decree broadcast by Tehran radio, stating that this authorization remains valid as long as Khamene'i continues to pursue "the right path" and "never compromises with any arrogant oppressor." The decree urged Khamene'i to beware of "hypocritical flatterers and cunning wordmongers," to select advisers from "the tested ones" whose commitment was apparent before the revolution, and to prevent infiltration of the administration by agents subservient to "wounded snakes" like the United States.

**FBIS**

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## 'Arafat Accuses U.S. of Imposing 'Zionist Reality'

*LD042047 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] The Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has accused the United States of America and foremost President Ronald Reagan, of attempting through its negotiations with a joint Jordanian-palestinian delegation to impose a pro-Zionist entity reality and also of backing the Zionist entity and its terrorist gangs in their arbitrary and terrorist actions, which are mounting day after day against the sons of our Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

## PLO's 'Arafat Interviewed by Rome Daily

*AU041538 Rome ANSA in English 1536 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 4 — Yasir 'Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has underscored his determination to develop the dialogue between his people and the United States.

In an interview published today by the Rome daily *MESSAGGERO*, he also levelled strong criticism against Syria and Israel, and thanked Italy for its efforts on behalf of Middle East peace, especially while holding the duty chairmanship of the European Economic Community over the first half of this year.

He denied that there was any split within the PLO and said that the "few dissidents" there were, were agents of the Syrian secret services.

'Arafat insisted that the primary goal of the Palestinians was peace and that it was in this direction that they were seeking to intensify the dialogue, not only with the Arab states (with the exception of Syria), but also with Europe and the United States.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan promised King Husayn of Jordan, during the latter's visit to Washington in June, that he would do everything possible to promote the Mideast peace process, the PLO chief went on. "What has happened to that promise?" he asked.

Reagan's envoy, Richard Murphy, upon leaving the Middle East region some time ago said that conditions did not exist for a meeting of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Yet, this meeting was solicited by the U.S. which is now rejecting it, 'Arafat said.

The Palestinian leader said that he was seeking any dialogue, any negotiation that would lead to an international peace conference. For that reason, he said, he was trying to develop a dialogue with the United States. If the Reagan administration is not yet ready, that is alright too, "as time is working on our side", 'Arafat said.

With regard to the Soviet Union, 'Arafat said that the PLO's relations with Moscow were good even though the Syrians sought to sow discord between the two.

As to the Syrians, 'Arafat gave them short shrift.

They are in the game, he said, but they do not have the right cards.

They have no influence on the Palestinians, he continued. They still have a few elements, which he defined as secret agents of Damascus infiltrated into PLO ranks, but he said that they had little weight. He claimed that these infiltrators had sought to emulate what was done in Lebanon but had failed to wreak havoc and confusion in the PLO ranks.

Turning to Israel, 'Arafat said there was no difference between the government of Shim'on Perez and that of Yitzak Shamir. Both use an iron fist, he said, except that the Laborites cover it with velvet.

What Israel needs is not a strong government but a courageous one, willing to make decisions that are in the interests of peace, 'Arafat went on. "We said: Peace in exchange for land. This is the first article of the Palestinian-Jordanian accord", 'Arafat insisted.

He recalled the PLO project for the creation of a federation of two independent states (Jordan and Palestine) where Muslims, Christians and Jews could live together in peace.

Italy and Europe can do much to promote the peace process in his view. Certainly, he said, the Italians are clearly oriented in this direction and he thanked Italy for its peace efforts during its six-month EEC chairmanship.

France was also working, in one way or another, in the interests of peace, he said, but Great Britain was still refusing any sort of opening. West Germany is far from playing any effective role, concerned as Bonn is, at present, with the economy, he said.

The PLO chief was sure that Europe could nudge the U.S. into falling into step with the peace efforts. "The U.S. cannot ignore the opinion of Europe", he said.

The Europeans could also use their influence when the two superpowers hold their summit in Geneva this November, 'Arafat concluded.

## PLO Denies Having Commando Bases in Jordan

*JN050707 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 5 Sep 85 pp 1, 3*

[by Lamis K. Andoni; *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has dismissed as "groundless" Israeli claims that Jordan is harbouring Palestinian commando bases saying that recent resistance attacks in the occupied West Bank and Gaza were carried out from within the territories in response to "oppressive Israeli measures."

PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim, in a press conference on Wednesday, criticised Arab countries for "doing nothing" in the wake of the recently intensified Israeli measures against the Palestinian in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He said there was no truth in Israeli accusations that Palestinian commandos are being trained in Jordan.

"The PLO has only offices in Jordan and anybody who visits these offices can see that the Israeli claims are groundless" he said.

Mr. Milhim was referring to repeated accusations and threats made by Israeli leaders that Jordan harbours Palestinian commando bases and that attacks against Israelis were planned in Jordan.

Mr. Milhim said the escalation of Palestinian attacks against Israel was "the response of our people inside the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to the arbitrary Israeli measures."

Mr. Milhim said he did not rule out the possibility that the Israeli authorities might carry out reprisal actions against people in the occupied Arab territories.

"Reprisal attacks against our people ranging from arrest and deportation to physical liquidation, are expected," he said, accusing Israel of "undermining peace efforts by stepping up oppressive measures against the Palestinians."

Wednesday's press conference was attended by three other palestinian officials who represent different Palestinian popular organisations and factions.

The PLO officials severely condemned what they described as unprecedented arbitrary measures waged by the Israeli occupation authorities against Palestinians in the West Bank.

They appealed to the Arab and international communities and organisations to intervene and put a halt to "the Israeli plans to liquidate the Palestinian people and drive them to despair."

Over the last two weeks, Israeli authorities have stepped up "security" measures against Palestinian inhabitants and towns in the West Bank and reports said that dozens of Palestinians have been rounded up and detained without trial or placed under house arrest. The Israeli authorities also ordered the deportation of four Palestinians.

The latest in the series of the Israeli measures in the West Bank was a curfew imposed on the occupied town of Hebron on Tuesday following a resistance attack which caused the death of one Israeli soldier and the injury of another.

Mr Milhim said on Wednesday the curfew imposed on Hebron has "dealt a heavy blow to the people of the city, particularly farmers who sell their crops at this time of year." He said such Israeli measures prove that Israel "does not want peace."

"This arbitrary Israeli campaign against our people also aims at undermining peace efforts in the Middle East," he said and urged the Arab and international communities to move fast to pressure Israel to stop "torturing and suppressing our people."

Mr. Milhim also called on journalists to play a role in "awakening the world to what the Israelis are doing in the occupied Arab territories." Developments in the West Bank and Gaza "are the real thing" in the Middle East conflict, he said.

Nabil 'Amr, a close adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, said that over the past 18 years of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza "our people have been subjected to all kinds of oppressive measures but the recent measures are unprecedented in their intensify and cruelty."

Mr. 'Amr drew parallels between the apartheid (racial separation) in South Africa and Israeli regulations against the Palestinian Arabs. "What is happening in the Israeli- occupied Arab territories is similar to what is taking place in South Africa," he said.

Mr. Milhim expressed disappointment that while the world is focusing its attention on South Africa "it seems oblivious of our people's suffering."

"We appreciate the attention given by the world to South Africa because we fully support the struggle of the South African blacks," he said. "But, we wish that the same attention is also given to the plight of our people because both South Africa and Israel are two faces of the same coin."

Saji Salamah, a Palestine National Council (PNC) member, gave a brief analysis of what he described as the Israeli aims behind the new measures.

He said the measures reflect clear political goals. "The Israeli measures aim at subjugating the popular Palestinian movement against the Israeli occupation and to force our people to surrender to Israeli plans." Mr. Salamah said.

Israel's "Iron fist policy," Mr. Salamah noted, was adopted by the Israeli authorities on several previous occasions in different occupied areas "but to no avail."

"Our people have so far been able to foil Israeli schemes through continuous resistance and are still committed to the goals of our struggle, including our right to self-determination," he said.

Mr. Salamah accused the Israeli government of trying to please Israeli extremists through toughening its measures.

"By stepping up its tough measures against our people the Israeli government is responding to the demands and wishes of extremist Israelis," he said.

Extremist elements and parties in Israel have repeatedly called for the eviction of Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and to impose the death penalty on Palestinian resistance activists.

In Mr. Salamah's view, the escalation of Palestinian resistance attacks against Israelis indicate "a revolutionary uprising that is growing steadily among our people and reflect their strong commitment to the PLO and its national goals."

Mr. Salamah, who is a representative of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) in the PNC, underscored the importance of "unity among all political forces in the occupied territories in resisting the Israeli measures."

Mr. 'Amr, a member of the Revolutionary Council of Fatah, the mainstream Palestinian commando group, said "the unified position of our people in facing the Israeli aggression will lead to a real and deep reunification of the PLO."

## JORDAN TIMES Interviews Salah Khalaf on Soviets

*JN030739 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English*
*3 Sep 85 pp 1, 3*

[By Lamis K. Andoni]

[Text] Amman — In a bid to resist American plans to exclude them from current peace moves, the Soviets are launching fresh efforts to assert their presence and influence in the area. The focus of these efforts is the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and on ways to ensure its non-participation in the peace process.

Apart from expressing a strong desire for the restoration of PLO unity on the basis of total opposition to "American and Israeli schemes and separate deals" in the area, the Soviet Union has not said what it intends to do to confront the U.S.-led efforts to solve the Palestinian problem. But at least two theories have emerged regarding the nature of recent Soviet moves which have been highlighted by the stream of PLO officials to visit Moscow recently.

The PLO leaders who have visited the Soviet Union over the past two weeks are George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), Nayif Hawatimah of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Khalid al-Fahum, a leading figure of the Palestinian National Salvation Front, and Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), a senior Fatah official.

The first theory, on Soviet moves in the Middle East, which is mainly held by radical elements in the PLO, states that the Soviet Union is ready to sacrifice the leadership of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat if that meant the restoration of Palestinian unity along the lines advocated by the Soviet Union and fostered by its close allies in the PLO, namely the DFLP, the PFLP and the Palestine Communist Party.

Fatah officials agree that the Soviets are truly concerned towards reunifying the PLO but dismiss suggestions that current Soviet efforts are aimed at excluding or isolating Mr. 'Arafat from the leadership of the PLO. They describe Mr. Khalaf's talks with the Soviets as successful but say that the Soviets had not made any suggestions against Mr. 'Arafat.

According to the first theory, however, the Soviets are trying to attract Fatah leaders who oppose the Feb. 11 agreement to join in efforts to reunite the PLO and isolate "those who are willing to proceed with American-sponsored peace moves."

"The Soviet Union expects two key Fatah figures, Mr. Khalaf and Faruq Qaddumi, the head of the Political Department, to publicly denounce Mr. 'Arafat once talks with the Americans have started", a PFLP spokesman said this week.

But Fatah officials, including Mr. Khalaf himself, resent such suggestions.

According to informed Palestinian officials, Mr. Khalaf held seven hours of talks with senior Soviet officials during his visit to Moscow last month.

In a telephone interview with the *JORDAN TIMES* from Tunis on Saturday evening, Mr. Khalaf conceded that the Soviet Union "still maintains a negative position on the Feb. 11 accord" and that "the Soviets have warned that there will be a severe Soviet reaction if direct negotiations with Israel take place." But he strongly denied that there were "any soviet intentions to replace Mr. 'Arafat by me or Mr. Qaddumi."

"The Soviets did not discuss any such plans with me and there are no such Soviet objectives", he said. "The Soviet Union is a superpower which respects itself and would not do anything of this sort." he added.

Mr. Khalaf said he and Mr. Qaddumi "do not oppose the idea of making joint moves with Jordan but that they still had some reservations on some points of the Feb. 11 agreement." However, he asserted that "we (inside the Fatah leadership) differ with each other but always within the legitimate framework of Fatah and the PLO."

"We do not believe in divisions and splits, particularly that we do not think that the leadership has crossed the red line," he said. "furthermore, we trust 'Arafat and our other colleagues."

Mr. Khalaf's statement supports the second theory, or interpretation, of recent Soviet moves, and his colleagues in Fatah believe that the Soviets have finally decided to talk directly to Mr. 'Arafat's supporters and discuss with them their (Soviet) objections to the Feb. 11 agreement and means of reuniting the PLO.

According to Mr. Khalaf, the Soviets discussed with him "what their opposition to the Feb. 11 agreement meant, and explained their suspicions that current peace efforts would finally lead to direct negotiations with Israel."

Another senior Fatah official later told the *JORDAN TIMES* that the "Soviet Union had not offered any specific plan to reunite the PLO or to counter American plans in the area."

"It is clear to us that the Soviets have decided to move and do something in order to foil what they view as attempts to lure the PLO into an American-Israeli trap which would increase American hegemony in the Middle East," the senior Fatah official said.

Political observers here view the recent Soviet moves and contacts with PLO officials as a departure from the old Soviet policy regarding inter-Palestinian differences and the Palestinian- Syrian conflict.

In general, the Soviets had kept a neutral position on inter-Palestinian problems and on the rift with Syria, one observer said.

"Before, the Soviets left it to Damascus and Syria-based Palestinian opposition to foil what they viewed as American-Sponsored efforts to liquidate the Palestinian cause. Now, however, after Soviet suspicions have increased and the Soviets have found that Syrian opposition to the Feb. 11 was not enough, the Soviet Union has decided on other things," he continued. "Hence the direct dialogue with the PLO officials."

According to another observer, the new Soviet policy has also been prompted by the strain in relations between Syria and Damascus-based Palestinian factions following Syria's backing of Lebanese Amal Shi'ite attacks against three Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut last May and June.

"The Soviets, who usually viewed a Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation or alliance as the key to reuniting the PLO, have now decided that the restoration of the PLO's unity might be the key to a Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation, and not the other way round." he said.

According to Mr. Khalaf, his visit to Moscow was "very successful in breaking the ice between the leaderships of the Soviet Union and the PLO." He did not elaborate.

Those radical Palestinian officials who believe that the Soviets would not mind isolating Mr. 'Arafat from efforts to reunite the PLO "on an anti-Feb. 11 accord platform" base their argument on a meeting they say was held between Dr. Habash and the Soviet envoy to Damascus last July.

According to them, during the meeting, which took place on July 17, the Soviet ambassador conveyed to Dr. Habash "The Soviet Union's keen interest to restore the unity of the PLO."

In the meeting, the ambassador said that the Soviet Union views a unified PLO as an essential element in the struggle against "American and Zionist schemes in the area which cannot be carried out without an effective Palestinian role" the officials told the *JORDAN TIMES*.

"The Soviet envoy," they continued, "made it clear that efforts to reunite Palestinian ranks would include all Palestinian factions and elements who oppose the Feb. 11 agreement and should not necessarily include Mr. 'Arafat if he decides to proceed with the talks with the Americans."

"The Soviet Union does not distinguish between talks with the Americans or starting negotiations with Israel since the first will essentially lead to the second", the Soviet ambassador was quoted by them as telling Dr. Habash. The envoy also reportedly said that leaders like Mr. Qaddumi and Mr. Khalaf, "who oppose the agreement, would be expected to publicly condemn American-backed peace efforts once the tripartite American- Jordanian-Palestinian talks started."

But as his telephone interview with the *JORDAN TIMES* suggested and as confirmed by other senior PLO officials, Mr. Khalaf conveyed to the Soviets the official PLO line and not his own reservations on the accord.

Mr. Khalaf said that he had tried to quell Soviet fears and assured Soviet leaders that both Jordan and the PLO are committed to convening an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of the Soviet Union.

"I told the Soviets both Jordan and the PLO have rejected American preconditions, as conveyed by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, during his last visit to the area in August, that the suggested tripartite American-Jordanian- Palestinian dialogue lead to direct negotiations with Israel," Mr. Khalaf said.

"We reject direct negotiations with Israel and any preconditions to start the dialogue with the Americans," he said. "We consider the imposition of preconditions to be dangerous in international relations."

But, according to Mr. Khalaf, the Soviets "do not judge the Feb. 11 agreement by its contents or by the signatories' intentions".

"The soviets define their position on the basis of what they view as the likely results of the Feb. 11 accord and they believe that in the light of the strong American rejection of Soviet participation and the U.S. opposition for an international conference as such, the current peace efforts would lead to direct negotiations with Israel," he said.

Mr. Khalaf said that the PLO will keep struggling to change the current balance of power.

## PLO Spokesman's Statement on Israeli Actions

*JN031953 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1650 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] Commenting on the Zionist piracy and the arrest campaigns against Palestinian citizens, an official spokesman for the PLO stressed in a statement published in Tunis today that our Palestinian people will continue their militant march and their just and legitimate struggle despite all forms of Zionist and Arab naval siege and the arrest campaigns against our strugglers in international waters or in our people's camps in Lebanon by the Syrian regime's intelligence service and its agent tools. The following is the text of the statement:

The Israelis have revealed the Zionist face and the dangerous intentions that still exist in the heads of the Israeli leaders. After the prime minister's statements and his threats against the Palestinian people and the PLO, after adopting the Iron-fist policy that the Israeli Government is using against our people and their cadres as well as our struggles in the occupied territories, and after the terrorist actions by terrorists such as Levinger and Kahane, enemy war minister Rabin made new statements and leveled new threats that the Zionists will carry out military operations anywhere in the Mediterranean. These statements by enemy war minister Rabin followed the Israeli piracy off the Lebanese coast in both terrirorial and international waters. This navy carried out piratical operations against a number of vessels and boats that were heading toward Lebanese ports.

These operations reveal the intention to impose a naval siege on the Lebanese coast as agreed by Murphy. These actions, this piracy, and this siege on the Lebanese coast by the Israeli Navy coincide with similar actions by some of the agent cliques in Amal and in the 6th Brigade in order to complete this Israeli siege against our camps and strugglers. While the Israeli enemy seizes our strugglers in international waters, Syrian intelligence continues to arrest many of our hero strgglers in Beirut, in Al-Biqa', and in Damascus. At the same time, Syrian intelligence sends its agents to complete this hellish ring by assassinating Palestinian cadres, strugglers, and leaders in Beirut and Sidon. As a result of the despicable assassination plots, a number of Palestinian leaders and cadres were either martyred or wounded.

These interlinked rings reveal the nature of the dangerous plan on which both the Arabs and the Israelis agreed with Murphy. The PLO appeals to the entire Arab nation to pay attention to the dimensions of this dangerous, three-sided, and far-reaching plan. We also appeal to world public opinion to stop this terrorism and the multidimensional piracy against the Palestinian people and their leaders and cadres, and against our kinfolk in our camps in Beirut, in southern Lebanon, and in our occupied land. The Palestinian revolution will not sit back with folded arms in front of these butchers. Let Rabin, Shamir, and Peres understand this. Terrorist actions will never weaken our people or prevent their march and struggle. Our people will continue steadfast despite all plots and plotters and despite all the agents and their plots with the Zionists and the agents, the enemies of our Arab nation. These terrorist actions will further our people's just struggle until they achieve their great victory and raise their flag high over the homeland and Jerusalem, God willing. It is revolution until victory.

### Voice of PLO: Syrian Officers Arrive in Sidon

*JN041747 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1646 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon say that more that 30 Syrian officers, including a number of intelligence officers, arrived in Sidon during the past few days to supervise assassination and liquidation operations that the Syrian regime is carrying out against the Palestinian people and Palestinian fighters and their leaders in the Lebanese arena. Information from southern Lebanon says that a number of Syrian officers in civilian clothing entered 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Miyah Wa Miyah camps and took up certain positions.

It has been learned that Syrian intelligence elements and their agents recently tried to assassinate Brother Husayn al-Haybi, a Fatah official in Sidon. Before that, they assassinated Brother Abu Muhammad [Mustafa Khalifah], Fatah official in Sidon, after infiltrating his house and opening fire on him with guns fitted with silencers.

### Palestinian Spokesman on Recent Operations

*GF040550 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command stated the following on 3 September:

In the past 48 hours our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland carried out three heroic operations against the enemy's military targets in Nabulus, Jabaliyah, and (Beni Suhaylah). Here are the details:

1. While an enemy military bus was entering the gateway of Nabulus, which leads to Jerusalem road, at 0215 on 1 September, our revolutionaries attacked the bus with incendiary bombs. The bus caught fire, and a number of enemy soldiers were wounded.

2. At 0915 on 1 September, our revolutionaries carried out an attack with incendiary bombs on an enemy military vehicle near (Beni Suhaylah) village. The attack resulted in the (?burning) of the car and the wounding of the driver.

3. At 1050 on 2 September, our revolutionaries attacked with incendiary bombs an enemy military vehicle on a road of Jabaliyah camp. The vehicle was destroyed and an unknown number of Zionist members were wounded. The number is not known because of the siege imposed by the enemy on the area following the operation.

It is a revolution until victory.

### PLO Spokesman Reports Operations in Gaza

*GF041652 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following: Our revolutionaries belonging to Special Division B operating inside the occupied territories yesterday carried out an attack with artillery weapons on an enemy military vehicle passing through the area of (Zayyaraq) in Gaza. During this attack they destroyed the vehicle and wounded all its occupants who were later transferred to nearby hospitals by a helicopter. Police and border guards surrounded the operation area at once and carried out extensive searches in (Zayyaraq), which lasted until today. A number of Palestinians were arrested for questioning.

## BAHRAIN

### Cypriot Minister Notes Support for Cyprus Issue

*GF030528 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 3 Sep 85 p 5*

[Excerpt] Cypriot Finance Minister Khristos Mavrellis has praised Bahrain and its neighbours for their support in the search for a solution to the Cyprus problem. Speaking as he left Bahrain for Oman after a two-day visit, Mr Mavrellis urged Bahrain to continue its support for the Cypriot government against Turkey — which invaded the country 11 years ago.

"The amir is a highly respected leader and has always acted for our cause," said Mr Mavrellis.

"Turkey now is trying to take advantage of its religious links with the Arab world through Islam."

During his visit Mr Mavrellis presented the amir with a message from Cypriot president Spiros Kiprianou detailing the latest situation in the search for a solution in his country.

### Kuwaiti Support for Iraq Defended

*GF041730 Manama SADA AL-USBU' in Arabic 3 Sep 85 p 3*

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Iranian media has come out of its shell and begun to strongly attack fraternal Kuwait. Iranian media is wrong if it believes that Kuwaiti aid to Iraq has become a military secret that it should hide...!

Kuwait's prestige and position in the hearts of all the sons of the Arab nation calls for Kuwait to bear its pan-Arab responsibilities and make commitments that cannot be abandoned. In our belief, the "ABC's" of the pan-Arab commitment is to stand next to Iraq, which is hoisting the banner of peace but is being attacked by "the guns of the ayatollahs." Thus, the wicked media is wrong if it imagines that Kuwait or any other Gulf country can be far from the Iraqi trenches! This wicked media is wrong if it imagines for 1 minute that the "roar of threats" will be able to make Kuwaiti willpower fall to its knees. The wicked media and "its ayatollahs" should know that fraternal Kuwait — with the might of its sons — is able to defend its holy Arab soil, preserve the honor of its independence, and protect its democracy. The wicked media and "its ayatollahs" should remember the might of the sons of the Arab Gulf countries who are "ready" to back Kuwait.

The black turbans and the spiteful ravens are wrong if they think that they can snatch Kuwait from the Arab nation, especially when we all owe a lot to Kuwait.

## KUWAIT

### Iran Navy 'Hijacks' Ship Near Strait of Hormuz

*LD050844 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0821 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 5 Sep (KUNA) — Maritime sources said here today that a container ship flying the Kuwaiti flag and belonging to an Arab Gulf maritime company was hijacked [ikhtitafuha] yesterday evening by the Iranian Navy near the Strait of Hormuz.

Sources informed KUNA here today that the Iranian Navy stopped the container ship *Al-Watiyah* while it was on the high seas near the Strait of Hormuz heading towards ports of Arabian Gulf countries. The sources added that contact with the container ship had been cut off since 1900 GMT yesterday, and that information had been obtained indicating that the Navy had taken into custody the container ship's crew, all of whom are Japanese.

The sources said that the carrier *Al-Watiyah*, which is a container ship owned by the United Arab Navigation Company, carries 1160 standard containers. They added that the carrier was heading for the ports of Dubai, Al Dammam, Kuwait, and Bahrain to unload its commercial consignment. KUNA has learned that the United Arab Navigation Company will issue an official statement on this issue very shortly.

A statement issued by the United Arab Navigation Company here today said that the ship *Al-Watiyah*, which was detained by the Iranian Navy last night, was making an ordinary maritime voyage and did not carry any material connected with the war between Iraq and Iran. The statement condemned Iran and regarded such action as a violation of international laws and practice.

The statement said that the container ship *Al-Watiyah*, which belongs to the United Arab Navigation Company and which flies the flag of the State of Kuwait, had been detained by the Navy and was still being detained at the time the statement was issued. The statement pointed out that the Al-Watiyah, which operates between the United States and the Arabian Gulf, had been sailing via the Red Sea to the Arabian Gulf region, having unloaded a number of containers at the ports of 'Aqaba and Jeddah on the Red Sea; it is scheduled to unload consignments at the ports of Dubai, Al Dammam, Kuwait, and Bahrain. The statement added that the ship has on board 240 40-foot containers and 204 20-foot containers, each full of ordinary commercial goods destined for Arabian Gulf ports. The capacity of the ship is 1160 standard containers.

The statement said that the ship's captain informed the company's headquarters that members of the crew of the Iranian Coast Guard boat then boarded his ship at about 2240 at a point 26 degrees 5 minutes North and 56 degrees 55 minutes East, 30 nautical miles south of the Strait of Hormuz. The statement added that immediately thereafter radiotelephone and telex contact with the ship was cut off and remained so as this statement was being prepared.

The company confirmed in its statement that at the time the *Al-Watiyah* was detained in international waters it was making an ordinary commercial voyage and had no goods on board pertained to the war between Iraq and Iran.

The company said it regards the detention of the ship as a violation of international laws and norms. At the conclusion of its statement the company expressed hope that the ship and its crew would be released as soon as possible.

### Oil Minister Stresses Policy on OPEC Pricing

*LD031707 Kuwait KUNA in English 1433 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 3 (KUNA) — Kuwait's petroleum policy is to preserve the current official prices of OPEC oil exports even if that necessitated sacrifices such as reducing the production ceiling for the organization member states during the upcoming stage, Oil and Economy Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah was quoted as saying here Tuesday. Shaykh 'Ali told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* daily newspaper that what is important regarding the OPEC ministerial conference, due to be held in Vienna October 3 "is to review the problems of the organization and tackling them in an objective way."

The 13-member states of OPEC are currently suffering a lack of demand on their oil exports. At present they only produce about 15 million barrels a day although the production ceiling set by the OPEC ministerial council is 16 million barrels. The Kuwaiti minister said "if the situation necessitated reduction of oil output, and this something I doubt because of the approaching winter season, is it would be an unavoidable measure to protect prices." He stressed that Kuwait is committed by the resolutions of OPEC (?concerning) prices and production and said "Kuwait is only producing 1700 barrels a day, which is the quota set by the OPEC for Kuwait."

On the reports which said Saudi Arabia is going to increase the current level of its oil output, Shaykh 'Ali said Saudi Arabia "will not increase its oil production and Riyadh is committed by the resolutions of OPEC as well as Kuwait and other members of the organization whether concerning prices or production."

### State To Build Up 'Strategic' Oil Stocks

*LD041122 Kuwait KUNA in English 0941 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 4 (KUNA) — Kuwait, in close cooperation with other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member-states, will build up a strategic stock of oil and petroleum products to meet the needs of the GCC states for 45 days in case of emergency, it was reported here Wednesday. The Central Bank of Kuwait in a voluminous report on the Kuwaiti economy said a survey is underway for the execution of certain important oil projects jointly with other GCC states. These include a project for the extension of a pipeline to transport gas among the region's countries and to transport oil from the region to the Arabian Sea, the report said.

The joint project also provides for the building up of a strategic stock of oil and petroleum products to cater for the needs of the GCC states for 45 days in cases of emergency, the report said and added that discussions were also underway to consider the possibilities of executing a joint project with the GCC states for the produciton of basic oils.

According to the report, the gas pipeline project was considered to be the most important of all because it was aimed at providing and transporting gas from those GCC states which produce it in tangible quantities, such as the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar, to those GCC countries which were in great need for the gas to satisfy their domestic requirements for industry and power stations and as feedstock in their petrochemical industries.

One of the advantages of this project was that it would give adequate flexibility to certain countries in the region to determine the rates of oil production without any need to peg those rates to their domestic requirements for natural gas, the report explained. Kuwait was engaged in intensified exploration activities based on a plan to resurvey all onshore and offshore areas in the country, to assess oil wealth and determine and explore new fields on the basis of the most up-to-date methods available, the report said. Seismic surveys made so far have revealed encouraging findings which justify continued deep drilling program. A number of developing and exploratory wells were being drilled in addition to off-shore and low-depth wells, it added.

In the oil production and reservoir projects, work was underway to execute a plan for the construction of water-injection facilities to boost gas-injection operations at a time when gas becomes short and to erect some oil facilities for the treatment of wet crude and others for pumping, transporting and gathering oil in certain oil fields. This was in addition to the facilities for the desalination of Hout and Khafji crudes, the report said.

The state of Kuwait was also deeply interested in the development of oil reservoirs of limited potential such as those having relatively low reserves or containing oils of high gravity, viscosity or sulphur as well as deep reservoirs.

Besides modernising Ahmadi and Mina Abdualla refineries and expanding the Mina Abdulla refinery, Kuwait was also setting up certain petrochemical units, mainly the dibasic ammonium phosphate project, with a capacity of 330,000 tons per year. This project was based on certain locally-produced materials, especially ammonia and phosphoric acid, the report revealed. A salt and chlorine project was also being carried out in Shu'aiba industrial estate for the production of chlorine, caustic soda and salt early next year. The ammonia project which will use natural gas available in Kuwait and which will have a capacity of 1000 metric tons was nearing completion, the CBK report concluded.

## OMAN

### Cypriot Finance Minister Concludes Visit

*GF040919 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Khristos Mavrellis, Cypriot finance minister and envoy of Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, left Oman today following a 3-day visit. During his visit he delivered a written message to

His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id from the Cypriot president dealing with relations between the two friendly countries. The Cypriot official was seen off by Housing Minister Ahmad 'Abdallah al-Ghazali.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### King Fahd Receives Ghanaian Culture Secretary

*LD022135 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Sep 85*

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his office this afternoon the Ghanaian secretary for culture and tourism, Mr Mohamed 'Abdallah who handed his majesty a message from the chairman of the Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council, Jerry John Rawlings. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Guard. It was also attended by the assistant deputy chairman of the National Guard, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuayjari and the minister of health, Mr Faysal al-Hujaylan.

### AL-JAZIRAH on GCC Efforts To End Iraq-Iran War

*GF050555 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[From the press review]

[Text] On the Gulf stand on the Iraq-Iran war, *AL-JAZIRAH* says: Once again the GCC countries show their sincere desire for a practical end to the war between Iraq and Iran and express complete readiness to carry out any new constructive role for this purpose. No one in the world denies that in their efforts to end the Gulf war, the GCC countries are motivated first by their concern for an established peace, security, and stability in this strategic and vital region of the world in which the interests of all the world's countries interlock. The GCC countries are also motivated by their responsibility, before anyone else, for the region's peace, security, and stability. This responsibility prevents any attempt by any foreign party to interfere in this region's affairs. There is also the moral and humane motivation which makes the GCC countries continue their efforts to end the war between Iraq and Iran. From the Arab and Islamic point of view, Iraq is a fraternal country. Any harm against Iraq will harm all Arab countries, including the GCC countries. Iran, from the Islamic point of view, is also an Islamic country, and any harm against it will harm all Muslim countries, including the GCC countries.

## UAE

### Minister on GCC Discussion of EC Tariff Decision

*GF040932 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Sep (QNA) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, has affirmed that during their meetings which were concluded in Riyadh yesterday, the GCC foreign ministers expressed their anxiety regarding the recent decision by the European Community to impose tariffs on GCC petrochemical exports.

In a statement published today by the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, he said that the GCC foreign ministers believe that this measure contradicts the nature of the aims of the planned dialogue between the GCC and the European Community. He said that it also does not promote a suitable climate of trust and mutual interests between the two sides. He added that during their meetings the GCC foreign ministers reviewed the preliminary talks now being made with the European Community, and discussed the possibility of holding a limited ministerial meeting with the European side to discuss the future of relations between the two sides in general, and in the economic field in particular.

Rashid 'Abdallah remarked that the GCC foreign ministers reviewed the initiative presented by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, which calls for the establishment of closer relations between the GCC and the European Community.

He said that the GCC foreign ministers emphasized the importance which the GCC attaches to developing relations with the European Community. However, it is required to agree in advance on the aim and content of any meeting between the two sides, he said.

Rashid 'Abdallah said that the aim of the Gulf-European dialogue is to demonstrate the political and economic importance that both sides attach to the promotion of their future relations and also to the endorsement of the aims, framework, and foundations of future negotiations between the two sides.

### Syria Said Willing To Attend Arab Summit

*GF011706 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 1 Sep 85*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Sep (WAKH) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today quotes reliable Arab sources as saying that the ordinary Arab summit will be held in Riyadh at the end of 1985 and that it will not be postponed another time. The sources, which the paper does not identify, asserted that several Arab countries have asked the Arab League Secretariat to make preparations for this summit. They also said that Syria has expressed willingness to participate in it.

In a dispatch from Rabat, *AL-ITTIHAD* says that the Arab reconciliation committees which were formed by the Casablanca summit conference will begin their work in September and that contacts are currently being made in Morocco and within the Arab League with the countries which are members in these committees. The paper says that Syria has shown flexibility on the issue of receiving a committee, in which Tunisia and Saudi Arabia are members, whose task is to bring about a reconciliation between it and Jordan, Iraq, and the PLO. The paper adds that Syria has made it clear, through Arab diplomatic channels, that it does not object to receiving the reconciliation committees. This came after the concerned parties in Damascus were informed that His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, will chair the reconciliation committee.

Another factor is the moderate tone of the Casablanca summit final statement.

The paper adds that contacts are also being made with Libya to determine the date of the Arab reconciliation committee's visit after it is formed. The paper quotes an official Libyan source as saying that his country welcomes the committee and is willing to facilitate its mission. The Casablanca summit also formed a similar committee consisting of the UAE, Morocco, and Mauritania to bring about a reconciliation between Libya and both Iraq and the PLO.

## PDRY

### Chairman Cables Al-Qadhdhafi on Anniversary

*GF311529 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Aug 85*

["Text" of congratulatory cable sent by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1st September revolution, on the 17th anniversary of the 1st September revolution — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the celebrations of the glorious 1st September revolution, it is my pleasure to send to you, and to the fraternal Libyan people, the warmest greetings and the best wishes on this historical occasion. The 1st September revolution has opened vast horizons for the Libyan people which has enabled them to build a new life and to contribute to the Arab liberation struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaryism, and to gain great achievements during the past years in all fields after eras of oppression and subjugation.

On this occasion, we express our people's support for your people's steadfastness against the plots of imperialism and reactionaryism aimed at undermining the accomplishments of the 1st September revolution, and the right of the Libyan people to achieve more progress. We wish you robust health. We wish that your fraternal people will achieve more progress. We wish that the relations between our two countries will develop further in the interest of the cause of the Arab people and our two fraternal peoples.

### YSP Secretary General Message to SRV Counterpart

*GF011734 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Sep 85*

["Text" of congratulatory cable from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on the occasion of SRV national day — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of national day, it pleases me to send to you the warmest comradely greetings on this dear occasion to the sons of your people, and to all the people who have struggled and continue to struggle to achieve freedom, independence, and progress.

The independence of Vietnam opened a new page in the path of the struggle of the Vietnamese people who established the first state of workers and peasants in Southeast Asia and accomplished splendid achievements. The Vietnamese people set a marvelous example of steadfastness in attaining the sovereignty of their homeland, and its freedom, progress, and unity.

On this occasion, we express the pride of our party and people in the struggle relations which link us with your country within the framework of the principles and goals which we are striving toachieve. We renew the solidarity of our people with the steadfastness of your people against all imperialist and reactionary plots aimed at foiling their achievements and sovereignty. Dear comrade, we wish you robust health and happiness. We hope that your friendly people will gain more achievements under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam. We hope that the relations between our friendly peoples and parties will develop further.

## YAR

### President Receives PLO's Yasir 'Arafat

*GF041918 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, tonight received at his office in the presidential palace brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. During the meeting they discussed struggle relations between the Yemeni and the Palestinian revolutions, the situation of the Palestinian revolution, and the heroic struggle waged by the Palestinian people against Zionist occupation in the occupied Arab territories to restore their legal rights. The Arab situation and means to realize Arab solidarity also were discussed.

## 'Ali Government Submits Resignation 4 Sep

*NC041832 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1828 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — The government of Kamal Hasan 'Ali submitted its resignation tonight. The government will continue to carry out its duties until a new cabinet is formed.

Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali announced this after a short cabinet meeting this evening.

### 'Ali's Letter of Resignation

*NC042117 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — Former Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali submitted the following letter of resignation today:

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak: I offer you my greetings and respect. Since Your Excellency entrusted me with the task of forming the cabinet on 17 July 1984, my colleagues, the deputy prime ministers, ministers, and I promised to devote all our energy to the achievement of our supreme national goals, to care for our people's basic interests, and to formulate comprehensive plans to deal with our existing problems scientifically, and on the basis of short- and long-term planning. We also assumed responsibility for rearranging our national priorities in response to new challenges and changing circumstances.

We have made a good deal of progress toward these goals through hard work and full confidence in the awareness of our noble people. We have told them the truth under all circumstances, and have guaranteed the highest level of cooperation among our various institutions. All this has been beneficial. We have also tried to achieve social and economic stability. This last factor is an indispensible precondition for the success of our overall reconstruction, the development of our production and management systems, the promotion of services, and the improvement of utilities in line with Egypt's needs on the threshold of the 21st century.

We have reached a point in our work where we believe that a new generation of Egyptians must be given the chance to continue our national march. They should do so in accordance with the principle of a continuing process of national action. Succeeding generations will thus have an equal opportunity to enjoy the people's trust and pay the tax of public service. They can use all their resources to serve our beloved homeland as part of a comprehensive view of the future. More than anything else, this requires devotion to and love for Egypt.

Therefore, the members of the Council of Ministers met today and decided to tender their resignation to Your Excellency. They wish Egypt additional progress and prosperity. We will remain faithful soldiers of the homeland regardless of our position in its fight, and we will always be proud of your precious confidence and the support of our great people. May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

### Mubarak Letter Accepts Resignation

*NC042142 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2033 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent a letter to Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali accepting the resignation of his government. The following is the text of the letter.

Greetings: I have received your letter dated 4 September 1985 submitting the resignation of the cabinet. You headed the cabinet during a critical stage when the requirements for national action increased and the need to mobilize the resources of every Egyptian man and woman doubled in order to confront the problems which have been accumulating during a long period of extremely difficult conditions. It was necessary to extend the range of the national effort in order to set Egypt on the threshold of a new era bringing challenges and dangers as well as hopes, dreams, and aspirations.

On this occasion I would like to praise the great efforts which you and your colleagues in the cabinet made during your period of office. I would also like to laud the objective way in which you discharged this national duty. This is what we have come to expect of you in the various posts you have occupied, serving the homeland and defending its interests. Your conduct shows a pattern of continuous efforts, of devotion, and of placing the homeland's sublime interests above all other considerations.

As you said in your letter, public service is a tax borne by successive generations of the sons of Egypt. It is a service to which every effort and thought is dedicated so that the march of progress and development may continue and the accomplishment may equal the challenge. Every Egyptian should feel that he is required and committed to assume his share of the responsibility for public service and its renewed burdens at various levels.

I wish to express to you and your cabinet colleagues my sincere gratitude and appreciation for the positive role which you played during the time when you carried these great responsibilities. I wish you every success and happiness. God's peace and mercy be upon you.

## Mubarak Appoints 'Ali Lutfi as Prime Minister

*NC041911 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1902 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak entrusted Dr 'Ali Lutfi with the task of forming the new cabinet this evening. This was announced by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, who said that President Mubarak received 'Ali Lutfi this evening and asked him to name a new cabinet. He said that 'Ali Lutfi will begin his consultations at NDP Headquarters this evening to choose the members of the new cabinet.

### Letter of Appointment

*NC042305 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak sent the following letter appointing Dr 'Ali Lutfi as the new prime minister:

Dr 'Ali Lutfi: Best greetings.

You are aware that we have embarked on a new stage in the national effort in the past few years. We did so after we had liberated our national territory and reached an objective definition of our national aspirations and our desires at home and abroad. We have also prepared a comprehensive plan for economic and social development, enabling us to rebuild the Egyptian economy on firm foundations. This plan provides for an increase in production, an improvement in the standard of services, a fair distribution of costs so that the burdens of the low-income groups are not increased, and the sharing of the fruits of the development of industry, agriculture, and services among all honest citizens who do not begrudge the homeland their work and sweat, and who dedicate themselves to a life of sacrifice and giving.

As we enter the 4th year of the 5-year plan and begin to prepare the general framework of the next plan, we find it necessary to make greater efforts if the aforementioned goals are to be achieved and if the challenges facing us and the problems obstructing our path are to be firmly and effectively confronted. This is a national and patriotic mission to which every citizen must contribute, wherever he may be.

Undoubtedly, we all appreciate the difficulties arising from the need for simultaneous confrontation of these challenges and intricate problems, particularly because many of us are closely concerned with the basic interests of the masses of the people. There is considerable pressure from various directions on the distribution of the available resources.

However, the continuation of progress and development requires that we pay equal attention to these various fronts without losing sight of our priorities in the list of sublime national aims which affect the future of Egypt and the fate of its people.

In view of your devotion to duty, impartiality in the service of the public interest, courage in speaking the truth, firmness in confronting responsibility, ability to bring scientific and practical expertise to bear in serving the main goals, and adherence to principles of honesty and uprightness — qualities we have recognized during your tenure in various positions of national responsibility — in view of all this, we decided to charge you with the formation of a new cabinet which will give a strong impetus to the process of reform and progress. We hope thus to build on what has been achieved in the past few years by those who held the trust before you. We hope to eliminate the remaining hindrances and open new doors, experimenting with the citizens' demands and feelings and providing them with the opportunity to take their full share of responsibility, on the basis that we are all citizens for whom duty comes before demands for rights and privileges.

Since ancient times, the Egyptian man has been conditioned to ask what he can do for his country before asking what it can do for him, or asking others to do their duty. We must revive this heritage and noble spirit, which made Egyptian patriotism a school whose graduates were good citizens, ready to sacrifice their lives and blood for their land and honor.

We are confident that you and your colleagues will take up this task with total dedication and determination. This stems from your appreciation of the vital importance of the success of our continuous efforts to demonstrate our ability to build our progress and development brick by brick in line with the requirements and challenges of the age.

If I am to mention any specific areas that are high on our struggling people's list of priorities, without minimizing the importance of other fields of national action, I would like to highlight these sectors as targets for increased attention:

1. We must take greater steps on the road to economic growth in an atmosphere of stability. We must remove the obstacles that prevent higher levels of production in both the public and private sectors. This will be done in the belief that both sectors have their legal and required role to play in consolidating our economic and social structure.

2. We must take account of the fact that we cannot increase the burdens on those with low incomes. A rigorous system to control the prices of basic commodities and services must be created.

3. We must have greater achievements in the housing sector, particularly in public housing. This problem continues to be a leading cause of concern to a large number of our workers.

4. We must make further progress in developing education in Egypt so that our people will feel a drastic and basic change in the role of elementary schools in shaping the character of our children. We must pay attention to the development of our children's intellectual capabilities and faculties instead of concentrating on the quantity of crammed or memorized information. In addition, we must focus on implanting good values and manners in our children during their formative years in school. By doing so, we can ensure that they will grow up to become good citizens with deep feelings of loyalty to the homeland, its culture, and its lofty spiritual values. They will also remain faithful to the principles of integrity and honor and will safeguard public funds and favor the public interest.

5. We must raise Egypt's cultural level in a way that corresponds to its leading role in the Arab homeland, the Islamic world, and the Third World. We must facilitate the publication, distribution, and export of Egyptian books in light of the studies conducted and the decisions made in recent months. Undoubtedly, cultural and ideological progress is an indispensable factor for the success of any reforms.

6. We must complete the reconstruction of our basic utilities in the next few years. This must be true not only in the capital and the major cities, but in every population center. These centers must attract new inhabitants in order to ease the pressure on our major cities.

7. We must complete the preparation of a comprehensive plan for reforming Egypt's administrative system. We must do away with bureaucracy and government red tape and make it easier for our people to deal with government offices at both the national and local level.

I would like 1986 to mark the beginning of our experiment with new systems of administration in a number of official utilities that are of great importance to the masses.

8. We must promote tourism in Egypt, as it is a major pillar of our progress and economic and social development. Its importance as a source of income and foreign exchange will also increase in the future.

My best wishes for your own success and that of your colleagues, the members of the cabinet. May God's peace and mercy be upon you.

### Biography of New Prime Minister

*NC042008 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1948 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — The new prime minister, Dr 'Ali Lutfi, is viewed as one of Egypt's leading economists. He has held several ministerial and party posts. He was finance minister in 1978, and was appointed to the Consultative Council in 1984. His latest post was chairman of the NDP Secretariat's finance and economics committee.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi was born on 6 October 1935. He received a BA in commerce with honors from the University of 'Ayn Shams in 1956, and received his doctorate in economics from Switzerland's Lausanne University in 1963. He was then chosen as head of the Economics Department in the School of Commerce at 'Ayn Shams University.

## New Prime Minister Comments on Cabinet, Issues

*NC041926 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1913 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — After his meeting with President Mubarak this evening, the new prime minister, Dr 'Ali Lutfi, said that the president has given him the task of forming the new cabinet. He announced that he will begin his consultations tonight.

In a statement to correspondents, 'Ali Lutfi noted that once the consultations are over, he will submit the results to the president of the republic. This will be done in preparation for the release of a republican decree naming the new cabinet. He said that the announcement on the formation of the new cabinet will be made as soon as possible, perhaps this Saturday, God willing.

In response to a question on whether the new cabinet will include younger men, Dr 'Ali Lutfi said: Of course there will be some new blood in the cabinet.

When asked how the new prime minister views Egypt's problems and issues, Dr 'Ali Lutfi replied: Actually, this question is premature, as I am not the only one thinking about such things. The president of the republic, the ruling party, the legislative authority, the People's Assembly, and the Consultative Council are all considering these issues. We all think together.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi added: In addition, we have a plan, a policy, and a strategy. The prime minister cannot act on his own. We act as an integrated team.

Concluding his statement, Dr 'Ali Lutfi extended his thanks to former Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali for the great efforts he made during his term in office.

### Comments on Cabinet Objectives

*NC042203 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister-Designate Dr 'Ali Lutfi has stressed that the new cabinet will not devote itself exclusively to economics. The new cabinet will concentrate on solving all the problems facing our people, with special emphasis on the economy. It will also follow the 5-year development plan.

Dr Lutfi said that the cabinet will include a number of new faces, but will have no more than 10 ministers. He will meet with these ministers tomorrow before presenting his final list of choices to the president of the Republic. The members of the new cabinet are expected to be sworn in on Saturday.

In response to journalists' questions, Dr Lutfi denied any connection between the cabinet's resignation and events abroad or our economic problems. He noted that Egypt, like most countries in the Third World, is facing some economic difficulties. He pointed out that the cabinet will focus its efforts on solving these problems.

## 'Ali Lutfi Begins Consultations on New Cabinet

*NC042243 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Designate Dr 'Ali Lutfi has begun his consultations on forming a cabinet. He received field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Dr Yusuf Wali, and Dr Kamal al-Janzuri at NDP Headquarters tonight.

Dr Lutfi also held talks with Safwat al-Sharif, Dr Butrus Ghali, Counsellor Mamduh 'Atiyyah, Hasan Abu Basha, Engineer Mahir Abzah, Engineer Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, Engineer 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, Dr al-Ahmadi Abu al-Nur, and Ahmad Rushdi.

Dr Lutfi later received Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, Engineer Jamal al-Din al-Sayyid, and Dr Salah Hamid. In addition, he met with Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, Engineer 'Isam Radi, and Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli.

Dr Lutfi spoke with Engineer Hasballah al-Kafrawi as well.

The prime minister's meetings ended at approximately 2300. He is scheduled to resume his consultations at NDP Headquarters tomorrow morning.

### New NDP Vice Chairmen Appointed 4 September

*NC041824 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1648 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — It has been decided to appoint former Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, and Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim as NDP vice chairmen.

Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim stated today that Dr Yusuf Amin Wali has been appointed NDP secretary general.

### 'Arafat, Palestinian Delegation Talks in Cairo

*NC050919 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, held important talks with Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of President Mubarak's Office for Political Affairs, during his stopover at Cairo airport yesterday evening. They exchanged views on the latest Palestinian developments.

PNC member Sa'id Kamal reported that 'Arafat also met with Fatah Central Committee member Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, political adviser Hani al-Hasan, and with Zuhdi al-Qadrah, director of the PLO office in Cairo. They briefed 'Arafat on the results of their talks with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi, Dr Usamah al-Baz, and other senior Egyptian officials. Afterward, 'Arafat left for Sanaa to attend the graduation ceremony of a new group of the PLO Cubs.

Sa'id Kamal noted that the principal aim of the Palestinian delegation's visit to Cairo is to come up with a strategy to thwart the plans to destroy the Palestinian issue, and to emphasize the important part Egypt can play in this strategy. The visit also seeks to strengthen relations between Egypt and the PLO and to effect a review of the Palestinian people's interests.

Kamal further said that the visit stems from the fact that U.S. moves regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement are at a standstill. He explained that this was the first public and official visit following the PNC conference in Amman and a series of contacts to arrange the visit. He said that it affirms the PNC's resolution in Amman on Palestinian relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Kamal stated that half a million Palestinians reside in Lebanon, that it is the PLO's duty to defend the rights of Palestinians in any Arab country, and that it cannot abandon this role. He added that all resolutions issued by Arab governments, including the Lebanese Government, recognize the PLO's right to defend the Palestinian people's interests.

Kamal asserted that the purpose of the Palestinian delegation's current visit to Cairo is to convey the facts to Egypt and other Arab governments, and to explain the danger of the fierce attack on the Palestinian camps by Israel and certain Lebanese forces, particularly the Amal Movement, which has been charged with liquidating the Palestinians in Lebanon while the Lebanese Government stands by as a spectator.

Kamal said that the Palestinian delegation explained to the Egyptian Government how dangerous these events were for the area's regional and national security. He emphasized that the Egyptian officials understood the Palestinian stand on this issue. He said that Egypt, in addition to Jordan and the Gulf states, has had a historic role in defending the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. He added that the Palestinian delegation has been made to feel welcome.

### UK Prime Minister Thatcher To Visit 16-18 Sep

*NC041713 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak will receive British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher during her visit to Egypt from 16 to 18 September. Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will also meet with Mrs Thatcher.

In the talks, Mrs Thatcher will concentrate on the Middle East situation, particularly the continuing communications on the Palestinian issue, the Lebanese problem, the efforts to find a comprehensive and lasting solution for the region, and the European role in this context.

In addition, the talks will deal with the Iraq-Iran war and African issues, particularly the situation in South Africa and the question of Namibia. Ways of promoting Egyptian-British relations, especially in economic and technical fields, will also be discussed.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with (Elie Bedford Aeropeck), the British Ambassador to Egypt, to discuss arrangements for the visit.

### 'Abd al-Majid Addresses Nuclear Conference

*NC301552 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Aug 85*

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has said that those countries that possess or manufacture nuclear weapons bear the responsibility for nuclear disarmament. With this in mind, he added, in January Egypt welcomed the U.S.-USSR agreement to hold talks on means of curbing the arms race.

This came in a speech 'Abd al-Majid delivered this afternoon on behalf of Egypt at the third conference on the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. The conference is currently underway in Geneva.

'Abd al-Majid noted that the disarmament talks are of the utmost importance, because their outcome affects the bulk of the international community, not only the two superpowers. Any recourse to nuclear weapons, he said, will prove catastrophic for both nuclear and non-nuclear countries. International peace is indivisible, he added.

Egypt, 'Abd al-Majid declared, is extremely concerned about the rocky course of disarmament talks. The Egyptian delegation is disturbed over the fact that no agreement banning further nuclear testing has been signed so far.

Egypt is fully aware of the importance of the Middle East and of the potential dangers of letting the area become subject to whimsical policies that can jeopardize its peace and stability and complicate matters further. This is why, 'Abd al-Majid said, Egypt proposed making the Middle East a nuclear-free zone. This proposal was welcomed throughout the world.

Egypt, 'Abd al-Majid said, is seriously concerned about a UN report indicating that Israel has acquired the capacity to produce nuclear weapons at short notice, and has probably manufactured such weapons already. The Middle East is an interacting area, 'Abd al-Majid added, and nuclear weapons will preclude the region's chances to achieve stability.

If Israel truly seeks to identify with unanimous world opinion and seriously wants to work for peace and stability, it should back its statements at the United Nations with deeds. The way for any country to confirm its desire for peace, 'Abd al-Majid said, is by joining the non-proliferation treaty and accepting the IAEA system of guarantees.

## Ghali Opens Seminar for African Diplomats

*NC031220 Cairo MENA in English 1130 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] Cairo, Sept 3 (MENA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali inaugurated today a seminar organised by the Egyptian Diplomatic Institute, for diplomats of Anglophone countries.

The ceremony was attended by African ambassadors here and senior diplomats at the Foreign Ministry.

Dr Ghali welcomed in his address all participants, and said the seminar aims at fostering relations of friendship, unity and cooperation among African states. It also affords an opportunity to serve peace causes, he added.

Dr Ghali also stressed Egypt's keenness to lay all its potentials and expertise in the service of African countries out of a spirit of solidarity and African unity. He said the spirit of understanding and cooperation is the weapon that should be used in confronting economic, social and political challenges facing the continent.

## Ghali Briefs Latin American Diplomats in Cairo

*NC050605 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1844 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met this evening with the Latin American ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions in Cairo at the Foreign Ministry.

During the meeting, Dr Ghali reviewed Egypt's diplomatic activity and efforts on behalf of a just and comprehensive Middle East peace. He also discussed Egypt's actions in the United Nations, the Group of 77, and the Nonaligned Movement to promote world peace and security.

The session included an examination of attempts by Third World countries to overcome all the problems which have resulted from international economic conditions.

Dr Ghali and the Latin American envoys reviewed bilateral relations and cooperation between Egypt and Latin America on one hand, and Egypt and Africa on the other. This cooperation will be the major topic of the African-Latin American dialogue sponsored by Egypt and Mexico. Its third session will be held in Egypt in 1986.

In this context, Dr Ghali explained the dimensions of the task he will face during his next tour of Latin America. That trip will include stops in Colombia, Chile, Peru, Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and Panama.

## AL-AHRAM on Failure of Al-Qadhdhafi's Actions

*NC050405 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2323 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* stresses that Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will not get what he wanted by expelling Arab workers, primarily those from Egypt and Tunisia.

In its Thursday commentary, *AL-AHRAM* notes that the disturbances which Al-Qadhdhafi wanted to see in Egypt and Tunisia have backfired and have appeared in Libya itself. The paper adds: The forces that Al-Qadhdhafi massed on the Tunisian border have mutinied against those who ordered them to invade a fraternal Arab state. This prompted the Libyan authorities to arrest 13 Air Force officers and 30 senior infantry officers who rebelled against Al-Qadhdhafi.

*AL-AHRAM* repeats President Husni Mubarak's declaration that the return of Egyptian workers to their homeland is no problem at all, and that Egypt will act calmly toward Al-Qadhdhafi's mistake regarding the rights of Egyptian workers.

The paper also refers to the statements made by the committees of the People's Assembly. They pointed out that Libya violated international laws and norms by failing to compensate the workers it expelled. These were laborers who, by their sweat and toil, helped develop Libya.

## Liberal Party Condemns Israeli's Assassination

*PM030743 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 26 Aug 85 p 6*

[Unattributed report: "The Liberal Party Condemns the Israeli Diplomat's Assassination In Cairo"]

[Excerpt] The Liberal Party has condemned the assassination of the Israeli diplomat in Cairo as well as all acts of terrorism against civilians.

The party's general secretariat held its regular meeting on Tuesday morning to discuss issues of vital importance to the masses, especially high prices and low wages, national economic problems, and the balance of payments deficit.

## AL-AHALI Views Assassination of Israeli Attache

*PM030740 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 28 Aug 85 p 2*

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad "Our Foreign Policy" column: "On the Assassination of the Israeli Administrative Attache"]

[Text] It is difficult to define the political identity of those who perpetrated the assassination of the administrative attache at the Israeli Embassy in Cairo. However, if we were to attempt to visualize this identity guided by the statement the perpetrators issued following the incident, we see that they claim to belong to "Egypt's revolution" and to "Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir" policies; they have shown particular hostility toward "the United States and Israel, and their lackeys in Egypt, especially the pashas of the past and the feudalists who now have an official party." They were anxious to praise the Egyptian armed forces' role in the canal crossing battle which Al-Sadat squandered with the signing of the disgraceful treaty known as Camp David." [quotation marks as published]

If we examine the operation from a purely technical standpoint, we will no doubt see that it is the work of trained elements who charged their victim with being an agent for Israeli intelligence, Mossad and chose a politically significant moment, which indicates a close study of the rapid developments in the arena.

The operation is certainly aimed against the remarkable improvement in Egyptian-Israeli relations in recent times. It has tried to ruin the many meetings proposed to take place between Egyptian and Israeli officials in the near future. Egyptian Minister of Tourism Wajih Shandi's visit to Israel immediately following the assassination was not simply to express an apology; in fact the visit was scheduled before the incident. A meeting is also scheduled to be held in New York between the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers during the General Assembly session in October. And in September Cairo will receive Abba Eban.

Obviously, Egypt's desire to improve its relations with Israel is not unconnected with the outcome of the Rabat summit and the summit's dropping from its agenda the reported inclusion of the question of Egypt's return to the Arab Leauge.

Peres has affirmed his desire to improve relations with Egypt so that it will have the opportunity to resume the initiative it launched last February, which is essentially to prompt the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to enter into direct negotiations with Israel instead of the scenario which the Casablanca summit supported, which provides for restricting the holding of these negotiations with Washington only, to be followed by an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union.

Following the failure of Murphy's mission, the United States and Israel have certainly gambled that Egypt will have a role to play in exploiting the summit's acceptance in principle of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian move. The role was to concentrate on removing the obstacles that make this move unacceptable to Israel.

The assassination operation came at this very crucial time. This explains Israeli officials' insistence on playing down the significance of the incident, not holding Egypt responsible for it, and even exploiting these authorities' desire to prove that that they will spare no effort to catch the perpetrators in order to demand from Cairo further submission to Israel's conditions for normalization and to undertake a role that would serve Israel's visualization of future negotiations in the area.

## President Husayn Chairs General Command Meeting
*JN041252 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1235 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Sep (INA) — Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the republic and Armed Forces commander in chief, chaired an Armed Forces General Command meeting this morning to discuss some of the requirements needed to provide better circumstances for military operations through the effort of the state's civilian population.

In addition to Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, Armed Forces deputy commander in chief and defense minister, the meeting was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member, foreign minister, and deputy prime minister; Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; the president's secretary; and some Armed Forces General Command field commanders.

## Communique No 1,947 on 3-4 Sep Operations
*JN041640 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Communique No 1,947 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 4 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the anniversary of the unjust Iranian aggression against our territory and people, the people's Armed Forces, which crushed the aggression, wiped out the despotic clique's evil designs, safeguarded the territory, airspace, and waters of the homeland, and inflicted humiliating defeats on the Khomeyniite aggressors, pledge to the people and Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, their leader, that the 6th year of the war will witness new great victories in which we will wipe out the enemy remnants and uproot their evil designs. Let us strike the enemies of freedom and progress in the air, at sea, and on the ground until they recognize rights and acknowledge the peace call. God will assist us against the oppressor despots.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The valiant helicopter gunship knights carried out successful combat sorties against enemey troop concentrations and weapons positions opposite our positions in the V Army Corps northern sector. Dealing effective blows, our knights inflicted heavy losses on enemy equipment and killed or wounded many. The helicopter gunship knights and their helicopters safely returned to base, praise be to God.

2. Formations of our forward units pounded enemy positions, engineering works, and other fortified targets in the East Basra III Army Corps sector with artillery, scoring direct hits, inflicting losses in life and equipment, and paralyzing the enemy's engineering works. Our forces also destroyed one excavator and several enemy forward positions and set other enemy positions on fire.

3. While carrying out its combat duties in no-man's-land in the I Army Corps northern sector, one of our patrols clashed with an enemy group. With unique courage and excellent performance, our patrol killed 10 enemy troops, wounded others, and destroyed one vehicle. All members of the patrol returned safely to their positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, another patrol captured one enemy soldier and safely evacuated him to the rear lines.

4. Our forward units pounded enemy positions and one troop concentration opposite their positions in the II Army Corps central sector with their weapons, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and destroying two infantry positions whose occupants were killed.

5. An enemy patrol tried to approach one of our forward units positions in the East Tigris III Army Corps sector. Our hero fighters confronted it with all types of weapons, killing one patrol member and wounding others, while the rest fled.

6. The criminal despotic clique's forces shelled Mandali and Tawilah with long-range artillery.

7. Escaping the oppression of the despotic clique ruling Iran, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 September 1985

## AL-DUSTUR: Iran Suspends Oil Supplies to Syria
*JN301311 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 30 Aug 85*

[Text] London, 30 Aug (INA) — *AL-DUSTUR* magazine says Iran has informed Syria it will not be able to fulfill its obligation to supply 1 million tons of oil to Syria in September in view of the decrease in its oil exports caused by Iraqi blows to Khark Island. In its issue to be published here on Monday, *AL-DUSTUR* adds that it had been agreed Iran would supply Syria with 1 million tons of oil free of charge and 4 million tons at reduced prices from 1 September through the end of December.

*AL-DUSTUR* says British oil sources believe that the suspension of Iranian oil supplies to Syria would create a fuel crisis in Syria this winter.

## King Husayn Receives Soviet Delegation

*JN041533 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Mikhail Kondakov, Supreme Soviet Presidium member and chairman of the USSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Arab Countries [titles as received], at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. They reviewed current developments in the Middle East, Arab-Soviet relations in general, and Jordanian-Soviet relations in particular.

The meeting was attended by Bahjat al-Talhuni, chairman of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society; the delegation accompanying Kondakov; and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Amman.

## Decree Suspends Parliament's Extraordinary Session

*JN050702 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Sep 85 p 1*

[Text] Amman, (PETRA) — A royal decree has been issued suspending the Parliament's extraordinary session as of the beginning of this month.

## Information Minister on Iraq-Iran War, Unity

*JN041836 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1805 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Amman, 4 Sep (INA) — Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has called on Arab countries to understand why Iran is waging a war against Iraq. He said this war is no less dangerous than Israel's aggression against the Arab nation. In an interview with the INA correspondent in Amman, Al-Khatib said that what was decided by the Casablanca summit and its call for uniting Arab ranks and improving relations must be in harmony with the reality of this aggression and its designs.

The Jordanian information minister stressed that this aggression and the threats it poses must be the basis of actions by any Arab country, which must be in line with conventions and agreements it must support, foremost being the Arab collective defense pact. He stressed that some Arab regimes which call for unity but work against it are regimes which undermine joint Arab action.

The Jordanian information minister said that the yardstick of Arab solidarity and joint Arab action is the extent of this or that Arab country's abidance by its pan-Arab obligations toward the Israeli aggression and the Iranian aggression against Iraq.

Linking the assistance and support some Arab countries are offering Iran and the liquidation of the Palestinian people in Lebanon, the Jordanian minister said that both serve the Zionist entity and the Arab nation's enemies. He said he is confident that Iraq will achieve decisive victory, no matter the duration of the war that Iran is waging against Iraq.

## AL-RA'Y: Thatcher To Visit Later This Month

*JN050701 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Sep 85 p 1*

[Text] Amman —AL-RA'Y has learned that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will visit Jordan during the second half of this month.

## Prime Minister Karami on Shortages, Syrian Role

*NC050652 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has voiced fears that the political plans being discussed could just be a smoke screen to gain time in anticipation of future international and regional developments.

Speaking to visitors yesterday, Prime Minister Karami said that efforts are being intensified, particularly by Syria, to try to bring the situation under control, consolidate the truce, and prevent a resumption of the war. We are grateful for these efforts, he said, and we must support them with all our might. But what we fear is that the required political plans will end up being only ink on paper and that they will be used as a smoke screen to cover up the true positions of some parties.

Prime Minister Karami added: We, from our position of responsibility, are supposed to view the country as a whole and not view it from a limited and narrow perspective. Our duty, for example, is to ensure the bread supplies to citizens, whether they are in the eastern area, the western area, in the south, or in the Al-Biqa'. We must ensure the fuel supplies to citizens, whether they live in the mountain area or in the north. However, it appears that some parties are only concerned about the area they control. They store whatever quantity of supplies they want in their areas, while other areas are experiencing shortages.

Prime Minister Karami said that he believed that the forthcoming visit of a Lebanese Forces delegation to Damascus — should it take place — could be a positive development. I think, he noted, that it will open up positive vistas, which we welcome. It is time for the Lebanese to get together to take this country out of the maelstrom it is living in.

He added: The Phalangist Party delegation which visited Syria was impressed by Syria's positive stand toward all Lebanese parties. The delegation has ascertained Syria's genuine desire to promote the process of dialogue in Lebanon. What should be understood, he said, is that there is no more time to waste. He expressed the belief that by the end of this year Lebanon will be finally liberated from the Israeli occupation, and that there is no alternative for Israel but to withdraw from Lebanese territory.

## Sulayman Franjiyah Announces Political Plan

*NC051118 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah has announced his political plan to resolve the Lebanese crisis. It contains the following clauses:

1. Lebanon is a sovereign, free, and independent country. It is an integral unit: Entity, land, people, and institutions. It is an ultimate homeland, with its area and borders stipulated in the Lebanese Constitution and recognized internationally. It is Arab by affiliation and identity, and it is a founding and active member of the Arab League. It is committed to all of its agreements. The state must embody all of these principles, in all fields and areas, without exception.

2. Lebanon is a republic with a democratic parliamentary system that is based on respect for all human rights, particularly public liberties, and on their guarantee. Foremost of these rights are the freedom of opinion and belief, and the performance of religious rites on the basis of separation of authorites. It is necessary to bolster and develop this system, to reflect the desire of the Lebanese people for coexistence, progress, justice, equality in rights and duties, and equality of opportunities.

3. Lebanon should adhere to a free economic system, while stressing the state's role in regulation and control, and recognizing the need to adopt comprehensive development planning in order to promote the economic, social, and cultural resources of the people and country. Such resources must be developed constantly. Private ownership and personal initiative should be safeguarded, but they must not be allowed to harm the general interest.

4. Lebanon should establish its relations with the Arab states on the basis of brotherhood, cooperation, and mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, systems and laws of each state. it should also ensure the noninterference of any state in the affairs of others.

5. Lebanon should seek to work in accordance with the Arab League Charter and to strengthen the League's role, in order to maintain Arab solidarity, to coordinate Arab capabilities against the Zionist enemy in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and to heal the rift in the system, for the sake of the Arabs' national causes. These causes include the restoration of holy Jerusalem, Christ's birthplace in Bethlehem, and the occupied Arab territories to Arab sovereignty and their liberation from Zionist occupation.

6. The special relationship between Lebanon and fraternal Syria should be emphasized. It is necessary for the two countries to establish close cooperation and full coordination and to promote joint action on all levels. This should be predicated upon mutual respect for each state's independence, sovereignty, and system. It should also be based on two fraternal people's historical ties, joint interests, common destiny, and special relationship.

7. Lebanon should continue to remain open to the international community and should deal with its members by befriending those who befriend it, cooperating with them within the UN framework and remaining free of blocs or axes.

8. Relations with Lebanese expatriates should be promoted and contacts with them strengthened, as this would serve Lebanon and its cause. The role of the Lebanese World Cultural League must also be consolidated, for the same purpose.

9. It must be emphasized that Israel is our historical enemy. All dealings and cooperation with this enemy should be rejected. Any violation of this premise should be denounced and the violator severely punished, in accordance with Lebanese law.

10. The implementation of UN Security Council resolutions that would ensure a total, permanent and unconditional end to the

Israeli occupation of Lebanon must be insisted upon. The restoration of state sovereignty over all Lebanese territory within Lebanon's internationally recognized borders must also be emphasized. All separate negotiations and security arrangements with the Israeli enemy should be rejected. The Lebanese national resistance against this enemy should be supported. Lebanon should sever relations with any state that vetoes any UN Security Council resolution that is in favor of Lebanon and against Israel.

11. Plans to settle the Palestinians outside of Palestine should be rejected. All plans and agreements that would, directly or indirectly, render such settlement an established fact in Lebanon, that do not offer a suitable framework for the establishment of just and lasting peace in the area, and that do not ensure the Palestinian people's legitimate right to establish a state on their national soil in Palestine should also be rejected. The presence of armed Palestinians in Lebanese territory must be rejected. Lebanese law and regulations should apply to all Palestinians who are present on Lebanese land.

12. All forms of political decentralization, such as a federation; confederation; union among districts, cantons, or any other kind of autonomous entities should be rejected. The decentralization of security systems must also be rejected.

13. The Constitution and the legislation in force should be amended and completed in order to achieve the following objectives:

The head of the executive authority: the president of the Republic should exercise this authority, with the participation of the prime minister and the ministers, in accordance with the Constitution. The Cabinet's powers should be defined. The prime minister's powers should also be defined, including all powers that he exercises conventionally. The oath to be taken by the prime minister and the ministers should be defined. The president of the Republic should be elected by the Chamber of Deputies, by at least 55 percent majority of the chamber's legal members. The prime minister should also be elected by at least 55 percent of the legal members of the Chamber of Deputies. The prime minister would then hold parliamentary consultations and a government would be created through agreement between the prime minister and the president. The necessary decrees for this purpose would then be issued.

The situations in which the president of the Republic has the right to dissolve the government should be defined. The government should be regarded as having resigned if all legal members of the Chamber of Deputies withhold absolute confidence. The government should also be regarded as having resigned when over half of its members resign.

All decrees, bills and published laws should be issue with the signature of the president, the prime minister, and the minister or ministers concerned, except for decrees that appoint the prime minister, accept the resignation of ministers, dismiss the cabinet, or deem it as having resigned.

Timeframes should be set within which the president and the prime minister must sign draft decrees or reject them for justifiable reasons. Draft resolutions and decrees adopted by the Cabinet should be issued within no more than a month thereafter.

### One Main Crossing Point in Beirut Open

*NC050830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] All the main crossing points between the two sectors of Beirut are still closed except for Al-Masalih-Qasqas. Traffic there is light and slow-moving. Reports received from the Al-Biqa', the north, and the mountain areas do not mention any significant security incidents.

According to security reports, about 15 people were killed and 50 others wounded in the Zahlah car bomb explosion yesterday. Among the wounded is a staff member of the Chinese Embassy in Jordan.

The Israeli occupation forces and their agents have continued their arbitrary actions against the citizenry in the south. These forces shelled the villages of Jarju', 'Arab Salim, Habbush, and Al-Nabatiyah from their positions on Jabal al-Rayhan and Jabal Tuhrah this morning.

### Amal, PSP Issue Statement

*NC041441 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Beirut's crossing points remain closed and the blockade of nationalist areas continues. Various leaders have held the Army and the Phalangist Forces fully responsible for this situation.

Ahmad B'lbaki, Amal's representative on the Security Committee, and Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] Representative Sa'id al-Dawi discussed the issue and released the following statement.

Now that the Army and the Lebanese Forces have stopped their shelling of residential areas and now that Barbur has been destroyed, they are resorting to a well-known propaganda ploy: They are holding the Amal movement and the PSP responsible for the closure of the crossing points on the pretext of continued acts of kidnapping. They are doing so despite the fact that the Lebanese Forces have held some 50 people hostage for a week. This in addition to the many others kidnapped earlier.

The Amal movement and the PSP would like to highlight the following facts:

1. The crossing points were closed following a decision by the Lebanese Forces a week ago. The Army followed suit on Monday with an official statement released by the Army Command.

2. We, as a movement and party, are persistent in our call for the reopening of the crossing points. This is particularly true since the fuel and flour crisis is aimed at the nationalist area for well-known political reasons.

3. We call on the government officials in charge not to absolve the parties responsible for closing the crossing points. The Army Command statement on this issue is clear.

4. We urge the members of the Security Arrangements Committee to act quickly in getting the crossing points reopened and those who have been kidnapped freed.

The current situation reminds us of the siege imposed on nationalist Beirut by Bashir al-Jumayyil and Israel. We hereby inform our people that this blockade will not succeed. We will do our utmost to solve this problem as quickly as possible. We will continue our efforts to frustrate those who seek to dominate us, and even control our bread.

### 6 Killed, 10 Wounded in Israeli Air Raids

*NC050550 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0430 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Israeli warplanes yesterday evening carried out two raids against a Palestinian resistance base in the Al-Biqa', killing 6 people and wounding 10 others. The base is located near Maksah village and belongs to an organization called the Palestinian Arab Revolutionary Committees. The enemy has admitted that two raids were carried out and claimed that a group from this organization had tried to infiltrate into Israel from Al-'Urqub in order to carry out operations.

### Israeli Troops, Tanks Surround Southern Towns

*NC042020 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1900 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] According to reports received from Tyre this evening, dozens of Israeli tanks, armored vehicles, and troop carriers this afternoon surrounded the towns of Kafra and Yatar in the central sector. Ghassan Haydar, the district officer of Tyre and Bint Jubayl, said that, according to a Kafra official, residents were compelled to evacuate the towns using country roads to avoid being detained. The Israeli forces set up a security blockade around the two liberated towns, which are under the jurisdiction of UNIFIL. Haydar added that he is currently in touch with the UNIFIL command in an effort to end the Israeli blockade around the two towns. This morning Haydar visited Tibnit and held several meetings with senior officers of UNIFIL.

### Attacks Launched Against ASL Center; No Casualties

*JN050544 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic*
*0500 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] At 2400 last night [2100 GMT on 4 September] an army of southern Lebanon [ASL] center in the Kafr Rumman area was hit by two katyusha rockets, accompanied by medium-caliber machinegun fire from an area southwest of Jisr Habbush. The center elements dealt with the sources of fire with appropriate weapons. No casualties among ASL elements were reported.

At 0345 at dawn today, gunmen repeated their attacks. The same center was hit by a katyusha rocket fired south of the township of Kafr Rumman. The center elements returned fire. No casualties were reported.

### Fighting at Burj al-Barajinah; Airport Road Closed

*NC051117 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1030 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Fighting involving the use of various types of weapons broke out in and around the Burj al-Barajinah area at 1130 today. The fighting is still going on. We have been informed that the airport road has been closed in both directions since 1045.

Khalid Sa'b, deputy airport director, has pointed out that the airport is not closed and is still operating normally. This is contrary to what some privately-owned news media have been saying.

### Syrian Forces in North To Stage Maneuvers 5 Sep

*NC050622 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon*
*in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] The Syrian forces in the area of Hadath al-Jubbah in the north will carry out maneuvers with live ammunition this morning. Citizens are asked to take note and be cautious.

## Forces Confront Israeli Planes in Lebanon

*JN042029 Damascus Doemstic Service in Arabic*
*2015 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

At 1825 today, Wednesday, 4 September 1985, four Israeli planes raided a residential quarter east of Qabb Ilyas. Some houses were destroyed and a number of innocent citizens were martyred. Our defense means in the area confronted them, hit three of the targets, and forced them to flee toward the occupied territories.

## President al-Asad Receives Robert Franjiyah

*JN041324 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1248 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Damascus, 4 Sep (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad received Robert Franjiyah, the son of former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah, here today. During the meeting the talks revolved around the latest developments in the Lebanese arena.

## Iranian Oil Official Arrives in Damascus

*JN041316 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1245 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Damascus, 4 Sep (SANA) — Musa Habib Kheyrollah, Iranian assistant petroleum minister, has arrived here leading an official delegation on a visit to Syria. In a statement upon arrival, the Iranian official indicated that his visit is aimed at developing cooperation between Syria and the Islamic Republic of Iran in all fields, particularly the field of petroleum industry.

## Press Discusses 'Arafat's 'Capitulatory' Moves

*JN050752 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0345 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "'Arafat Prepares for Murphy and Israel Urges Action," *AL-BA'TH* says that the United States has reactivated Murphy's diplomacy and confirmed that its envoy will be coming to the Middle East again. The paper explains that the 20th century wanderer Yasir 'Arafat keeps moving from Amman to Cairo and then to Baghdad only because he has become the Palestinian tool in the hands of the Palestine cause's enemies who desire to liquidate it and to prove to Murphy that he has fulfilled the task assigned to him and that the other parties must accomplish their roles.

*AL-BA'TH* says: The United States has taken upon itself the task of assuring Israel of its strategy while Arab reactionaries have taken upon themselves the task of destroying the liberation movement in the region and subjecting the Arabs to the U.S. decision. 'Arafat's moves are necessary in order to rally the biggest number of regimes in the camp set up by the United States to justify the plots of those bowing in front of the While House as long as their dream of liquidating the Palestine cause is being accomplished through a Palestinian decision which 'Arafat claims make.

In its comment today, *AL-THAWRAH* discusses the same topic and affirms that what is being done by 'Arafat is met with rejection and resistance by the Palestinian people's masses and that events in the occupied West Bank are the practical reply to 'Arafat's stands and capitulatory practices. The Palestinian rifle is still able to topple 'Arafat and all the traitors who are seeking to undermine the Palestine cause. When this rifle echoes in the occupied territories, it reflects the struggling which 'Arafat is trying to limit and restrict. It will not be long before the parties to the capitulatory camp discover that their calculations are actually meaningless, because the Arab masses alone are qualified to determine the destiny of the region and to foil the liquidation plots against the Palestine cause.

### Air Force Attacks Terrorist Targets in Al-Biqa'

*TA041705 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1700 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Air Force planes this afternoon attacked terrorist targets south of Qabb Ilyas in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area. The IDF spokesman reports that all our aircraft returned safely to their base. The pilots reported good hits. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the targets that were attacked belong to a terrorist organization called The Arab-Palestinian Revolution Committees, a leftist Lebanese-Palestinian organization backed by Libya. There were four buildings in the area that was raided.

### Pro-Libyan Terrorist Squad From Lebanon Captured

*TA041915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1900 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] A terrorist squad was captured yesterday near Har Dov while trying to cross the defense fence on its way to carry out terrorist attacks in Israel. The IDF spokesman has reported that the terrorists were found in possession of Kalashnikov rifles, pistols, bombs, hand grenades, knives, a map, a compass, and food. The squad was assisted by southern Lebanese residents while making its way toward its destination. The terrorists belong to an organziation called the Arab-Palestinian Revolutionary Council, a leftist Palestinian-Arab organization which receives its instructions from Libya. The gang included terrorists who had once resided in the Gaza Strip.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the organization was established early last year under Libyan aegis. It numbers several hundred members, some of them Palestinians, and other people who had resigned from leftist Lebanese organizations. The organization's central base is located in the Al-Biqa' area of Lebanon, but is is also active in Tripoli in northern Lebanon.

The Air Force this afternoon attacked this organization's bases sout of Qabb Ilyas in Al-Biqa'. All our aircraft returned home safely, and the pilots reported good hits.

### Several Katyushas Fall on Galilee; No Injuries

*TA041242 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*1233 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Several katyusha rockets landed in the western Galilee this morning. There were no injuries. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that the security forces combed the area, while searches are under way in southern Lebanon to discover the site from which the katyushas were launched. The katyushas were apparently 122-mm caliber. To repeat, there were no injuries.

### Rabin Interview on Terrorism, Talks With Jordan

*TA042045 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*
*1943 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by correspondents Nisim Mish'al, and Rafiq Halabi, with questions by settlement leaders in Gush 'Ezyon, anchored by Yig'al Goren, with military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky; on the "Moqed" program — live in the studio]

[Text][Mish'al] The attack on the IDF soldiers in Hebron yesterday follows the recent wave of attacks and terrorist operations throughout Judaea and Samaria. With the increase in the terrorist tide, public criticism is directed at the defense establishment which is urged to adopt effective and firm measures against the terrorists. To this question we will devote the first part of our Moqed program which this evening hosts Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. Later on, we will ask him about the terrorist headquarters in Amman, the cooperation between King Husayn and the PLO, and finally we will address the issue of the national unity government. Our broadcast van is tonight at Gush 'Ezyon, where leaders of the settlements in Judaea and Samaria are meeting to discuss their reaction to the recent attacks in the area. We will establish contact with them later on. With me in the studio are Rafiq Halabi and Moshe Shlonsky. Good evening to you, Mr Defense Minister.

[Rabin] Good evening.

[Mish'al] All the measures adopted by the defense establishment recently have actually been to no avail. Terrorism continues in Hebron, Nabulus, Ramallah, Janin — you probably know this as well as we do. Do you not have a response to the latest spate of terrorism in your capacity as defense minister?

[Rabin] We are facing terror from various directions. The Lebanese war did not put an end to the terrorist threat from Lebanon. We chose a certain way to tackle it. In the wake of the Lebanese war, the PLO headquarters — including its terrorist arm, such as the headquarters of the western sector and Force 17 who had left Lebanon completely unscathed — moved to Jordan, and this certainly has an effect on what is happening in the territories.

[Mish'al] Mr Rabin, we will touch upon the terrorist headquarters in Jordan later on. My specific question is as follows: Do you not have a response to the new spate of terrorism we are experiencing at present in your capacity as defense minister?

[Rabin] We are taking action. We are facing an enemy, the terrorist organizations, which has recovered from what it went through in Lebanon and is exploiting the new situation. I believe that due to the action currently being taken, within a period of time which I cannot determine for certain but not a long one, we will find an answer to some of the problems. However, I have never promised and I will not promise now that terrorism can be annihilated once and for all with the help of some imminent war, one sweep or one measure. Since the return to Zion began 100 years ago, the Israeli people have stood — and will continue to stand — in the face of Arab hostility as long as a comprehensive political solution is not found. We will have to continue to tackle terrorism, the threat of the Arab armies, if we want to survive and if we want to ever achieve peace.

[Shlonsky] You talk about acts of terror by the terrorist organizations, but we have recently been hearing of acts of terror conducted by local individuals — and this is altogether a different story.

[Rabin] Look, there is no doubt that even if there are some local initiatives, they are not the result of some kind of situation that is totally detached from the entire context and the atmosphere prevailing in some of the Arab countries and among the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip — this must be seen in the right context. These initiatives against Israel come from those with an extreme nationalistic orientation, and are carried out by a few hundred people, but they do not reflect the desire of most of the population which wants to go on living in peace with us regardless of their political views.

[Halabi] Mr Rabin, perhaps we should concentrate on the latest incident in Hebron. In the Inner Cabinet session today, Minister Ari'el Sharon proposed that 600 terrorists be deported, that parts of the casbah be demolished, and that a road should be paved through Hebron. Do you think this is how we should deal with the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria?

[Rabin] The proposal to deport 600 terrorists who were at the time released in exchange for our three prisoners seems bizarre to me. An Israeli Government, of which I was not a member, gave a written commitment to Ahmad Jibril's organization through the International Red Cross [IRC] on three points: That in the prisoner exchange deal, Israel would not be able to veto any terrorist who will be demanded; that any terrorist who will wish to remain in his place of residence and who will tell as much to the IRC will definitely be allowed to remain; and that none of the terrorists who will be released in exchange will be brought to trial and measures will not be taken against them because of the crimes for which they were tried at one time. It is true that nothing was agreed about the number of terrorists. However, let me add that as a defense minister who assumed his post in the wake of this commitment, I see myself responsible and partner to this decision. Therefore, to suggest today that we should deport 600 terrorists which an Israeli Government undertook not to deport seems bizarre to me. As for widening streets in the casbah: Really, anyone who has ever visited the casbah knows that widening the narrow alleys and niches would spell the destruction of the casbah, and I do not intend to destroy the casbah.

[Halabi] Perhaps you would consider the measure suggested by Minister Shamir in his television interview tonight to the effect that deportations should be effected without any legal encumbrances.

[Rabin] I would very much want deportations to be an effective measure. However, by the same token, the problem does not lie with the executive authorities. If one wants to effect the deportations within several days, one must make it clear through legislation in the Knesset that the authority of the Supreme Court in its capacity as the High Court of Justice does not apply to Judaea and Samaria. Whoever wants to pose such a law to the Knesset, let him, but that will not be me.

[Shlonsky] In response to the spate of attacks, the defense establishment is not only carrying out deportations but meting out collective punishments as well, such as detentions and banning travel to Jordan. The number of attacks shows that these measures are ineffective. If that is the case, then why do you pursue this?

[Rabin] I do not agree with you. I am convinced that the methods we are employing — reestablishing our preemptive intelligence infrastructure — will yield results. One must remember that for 3 years part of our security and intelligence services was transferred to Lebanon and this had an adverse affect on our infrastructure in those areas. These services have now left Lebanon and returned. I believe that within a short period of time we will see this. We have already seen some results; most of the last attacks have been solved and the perpetrators have been captured. This is not enough, however. Preemptive action should be taken, although when an attack or a murder takes place it is important to capture and punish the perpetrators as fast as possible.

Second, we are not mainly meting out collective punishments. We began using these methods only after 5 or 6 years during which deportation orders and administrative detentions were not used. I believe these measures will yield results.

[Halabi] Will these measures continue? Is this only the beginning?

[Rabin] So far, we have issued deportation orders against four people. In the last 10 days, administrative detention orders have been issued against 68 people. I intend to wisely use all these measures against provocators and against those who create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism. The courts will deal with the perpetrators, active terrorists, and those organizing acts of terror.

[Mish'al] The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samari is currently meeting to discuss the latest events in Judaea and Samaria and the response to them. We will now go over to Yig'al Goren who is in Gush 'Ezyon with some leaders of the settlements meeting there. Good evening to you, Yig'al.

[Goren] Good evening to you, Nisim. The leaders of settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip have come here, to Gush 'Ezyon, to conduct a special coordinating meeting. They have actually been staying in the Jewish quarter of Hebron since last night in order to exert pressure on the defense establishment and government and to take real action in order to put an end to terrorism. We will seize this opportunity to enable some of them to pose questions to the defense minister. First of them will be Beni Qatzover, head of the Samaria Regional Council.

[Qatzover] Does the defense minister not think that a yes-and-no policy and a policy plagued with contradictions actually stand in the way of imposing law and order in Judaea and Samaria? What I mean is that, on the one hand, there are statements about an unremitting war against the PLO and, on the other hand, legislation banning contacts with PLO members is being hindered in the Knesset. You, Mr Defense Minister, qualified your position on this question by saying that you would approve of contacts with the PLO if there is some logical reason. Another example is when meetings with PLO members are permitted and when Hanna Sanyuyah, the editor of *AL-FAJR* — the PLO's mouthpiece — is coached for negotiations and discussions with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Another example is that you declare war on the PLO on the one hand, but on the other hand you walk hand in hand with its goals to weaken our hold on Eretz Yisra'el by freezing settlement, not just in Hebron, but throughout Eretz Yisra'el.

[Goren] Here is another question by Shilo Gal, the chairman of the Gush 'Ezyon Regional Council.

[Gal] Mr Defense Minister, in the wake of some 10 murderous attacks how do you feel in light of the fact that for the first time in the history of Jewish settlement a Jewish soldier has been murdered while being on guard duty to prevent Jews from entering a house which they bought with good money? Will you also prevent an Arab from entering a house he has bought in Tel Aviv?

[Mish'al] Thank you very much, Yig'al. At this point, we will allow the defense minister to answer these two questions.

[Rabin] Regarding Beni Qatzover's question on legislation, I believe that legislation will be passed in the Knesset next week which will prevent predetermined contacts between Israeli citizens and elements connected with the terrorist organizations, with certain qualifications, of course. For example, if an Israeli leader is holding a news conference and suddenly finds out that he is being asked a question by a PLO member, would his answer constitute a contact with a PLO man? Will we not meet PLO men for the purpose of exchanging prisoners? I allowed the families of the soldiers missing in action in Lebanon to meet PLO men. I believe that a law should be enacted on the one hand, and on the other hand, certain contacts should be allowed under certain circumstances.

As for Hanna Sanyurah, he wanted to travel to Jordan. I did not see any reason whatsoever to prevent him from travelling to Jordan just as I do not see any reason to prevent many inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip from enjoying freedom of movement.

[Halabi] Sanyurah did not travel to Jordan without reason, he went there to meet PLO leaders and to discuss a political subject.

[Rabin] Let me tell you that all governments, regardless of their partisan composition, have for years known that mayors and other notables meet both Jordanian and PLO men when they travel to Jordan. I do not know that this was ever banned. This was banned the moment there was cooperation, coordination and joint plans of action with the PLO — and this also applies today.

[Mish'al] I would like you to address the second question, Sir.

[Rabin] I would like to make it crystal-clear that I draw an absolute distinction between my responsibility as defense minister over the defense establishment and the IDF to see to the safety of all the inhabitants of Eretz Yisra'el and to enable every Jew — there is certainly no problem with the Arabs — to enjoy the freedom to move anywhere. However, by the same token I would like to make it unambiguously clear that no government — regardless of whether it is headed by the Likud or the Alignment — has ever reneged on its right and obligation to determine the site and timing of any settlement in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. There is no connection whatsoever between the responsibility for security and the problem of settlement. I would like to ask the people of Judaea and Samaria: Do they only want to settle in Hebron because of terrorism? Had there not been terrorism, would they not demand settlement in Hebron? What is the connection?

As for the painful and tragic fact that an IDF soldier was killed and brutally murdered in the casbah yesterday: I am not trying to establish any connection between this and any other incident. I take a very serious view of the matter, first of all because an IDF soldier was involved. He was buried today and there is a great deal of pain. The IDF is still debriefing the incident, but I will say one thing: As the defense minister, I am not prepared to put up with behavior in which one or two terrorists should attack armed IDF soldiers with knives and the result should not be exactly the opposite, that the assailants should be the ones dead while the IDF soldiers should be safe and sound. I would not like to say whether it was the fault of the soldiers or of those who stipulated the guard duty arrangements. Such a behavior is unacceptable; I will not put up with it and this will be amended.

[Mish'al] Mr Rabin, we will allow the people of Judaea and Samaria to pose two more questions. Yig'al, please make them short if possible.

[Goren] Here is a man from Qiryat Arba', attorney Elyaqim Ha'etzni who is a member of the Judaea and Samaria Council of Settlements.

[Ha'etzni] Mr Defense Minister, what is the difference between Kahane who objects to Arabs living in Upper Nazareth and you who objects to Jews living in Hebron? If the first is racism, then why is the latter not racism? Does it not bother you that among all the countries of the free world the State of Israel is the only one which bans Jews from residing in certain places only because they are Jews? Does this not bother you? What message does this send to the world from the Zionist point of view and to the terrorists?

[Goren] The next question will be posed by Re'uven Rosenblatt, chairman of the Gaza Coast Regional Council.

[Rosenblatt] I would like to reply to the defense minister on the connection between the terrorist attacks and settlements. The purpose of the attacks is to prevent settlement and to expel the Jews from their land. Therefore, the only proper answer is the Zionist answer which settles as many Jews as possible to avert any terrorist action or else the terrorists feel that they are accomplishing their goal and consequently stepping up their attacks.

[Rabin] I will first reply to Rosenblatt. He reminds me of the cliche that generals prepare for the next war in the same way they fought their previous war. His question is irrelevant simply because terror has been with us through the years, regardless of settlement. There was terror before and after the 6-Day War.

The borders of the State of Israel will be determined by a policy based on the overall Israeli strength. Therefore, the assumption that the terrorists want to strike at the settlers is irrelevant because there was terrorism before the settlements were established and terrorism will continue regardless of the settlements. Hence, the talk about a Zionist response befits the era of the 1940's and does not suit today's situation.

As for Elyaqim Ha'etzni's question: Before the 6-Day War I did not see any reason to settle in Nazareth, Umm al-Fahm, or Shefar'am. I saw the need to coexist with the Arabs, I saw room for coexistence between Jewish and Arab settlements. There is no connection between the location of settlements and the political argument over our policy on peace in our eastern front. Moreover, no government, either those headed by the Alignment or those led by the Likud, has ever made any concessions — and justifiably so — over the fact that the location and timing of settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza should be determined by the government.

[Mish'al] Yig'al, at this stage we will discontinue and not allow further questions to be addressed from where you are, as we would like to carry on. I wish to thank you all there in Gush 'Ezyon.

Mr Minister, perhaps we could proceed to the important issue of the terrorist commands' activity in Jordan. You have warned King Husayn against permitting the terrorist commands to operate from Amman, and yet their activity continues. The question is: Is Husayn disaffected by your warnings? Is he not afraid?

[Rabin] That is not my personal problem.

[Mish'al] But you are defense minister. What is your reaction in that capacity?

[Rabin] The prime minister approached him.

[Mish'al] But so did you.

[Rabin] The Cabinet, too, appealed to him. At the moment, we have no indication that King Husayn or the Jordanian Government comprehend the full severity of the situation they have created. I would say that a bizarre situation was created as a result of the war in Lebanon, in which the potential of terrorist threat from the north has not diminished. If the Shi'ites turn against us, that threat might even increase. On the other hand, we got the PLO commands back, in Amman, and there they are ten or even a hundredfold more dangerous — in terms of terrorism — than when they were located in Lebanon or in Damascus.

King Husayn opened the gates of his country assuming that he would use 'Arafat as a kind of admission ticket into the Arab world for his political maneuverings. He did that for his own reasons. Yet from our standpoint, from the point of view of increased terrorism from inside Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, this is grave. I would say the following...

[Mish'al, interrupting] Excuse me, Mr Rabin: When you address messages to him, does he react at all? Where was his comment on the prime minister's and the Cabinet's warnings?

[Rabin] Let me phrase my answer cautiously: If I understand correctly what I have heard from official U.S. representatives, the monarch's argument is: I am preventing terrorism.

[Halabi] And this is true, too.

[Rabin] Indeed. When we talk about terrorism along the border, or katyusha firings, any firing, or the infiltration of armed squads from Jordan, the Jordanian Army has been doing everything to prevent the terrorist organizations from doing this. It is preventing the establishment of terrorist camps that train terrorists and prepare them to be dispatched to Israel to carry out missions.

[Mish'al] So what has he actually done?

[Rabin] He is allowing the PLO commands, the elements dealing with activating terrorists, to enlist personnel. We have detainees, and I will give an example: An unemployed engineer from Gaza, who was told: Go to Jordan and you will get some money. Upon arriving in Jordan, he was directed to the headquarters of a PLO terrorist element, where he was told: Forget about the money, but we will give you 5,000 dinars if you return to Gaza and carry out attacks, and recruit another person to this operation. We can cite scores of such examples. In other words, what happens is that the headquarters in Jordan are unbelievably active thanks to the freedom of movement between Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, and Jordan. This helps the enlistment operations, sending orders, giving money to individuals. No doubt this has its influence. Also, we must remember how 'Arafat termed Amman in 1970: The Palestinian Hanoi. That is to say, he regards Amman as the Palestinians' Hanoi. At the present, we can witness this activity.

I believe it is impossible to believe that Husayn does not know this, and if he does not, this is far more serious. However, as far as we are concerned, Husayn knows it, and if he does not put an end to this activity, let him know that much as we would like to maintain a fabric of good neighborly relations, the terrorist headquarters and commands will not enjoy immunity just on account of their being located in Jordan.

[Halabi] Do I understand correctly, then, that just as terrorist headquarters in other places fared, say in Lebanon, where they were raided directly by the Air Force, the same will befall these commands in Jordan, too?

[Rabin] Do you expect me to tell you this here?

[Shlonsky] Mr Minister, recently there were attempts by Fatah terrorists to penetrate by sea, or to come from Lebanon which they had earlier reached by sea. Do the instructions to these terrorists also come from Amman?

[Rabin] I cannot say exactly where they originate, but no doubt today — in parallel to Tunisia, where terrorist commands can also be found — I believe, the command of the western sector, and the headquarters of Force 17, which are the central factors in activating terrorism, can be found in Jordan. There has been an ongoing effort — some aspects of which are known, and others are not — in foiling that terrorism, and the Navy has done wonders in sabotaging that kind of terrorism. But here, too, there are some angles that are confidential, and about which I will not elaborate. Yet I will say the following: Any terrorist target anywhere in the Mediterranean is regarded as a legitimate target of our attacks, no matter where it is located and found.

[Shlonsky] Even in Algeria and Tunisia?

[Rabin] You said that.

[Mish'al] A word to the wise. I would like to recap for a moment: If you were to sum up what you had told King Husayn on his new policy of allowing the terrorists to operate from Amman, would you say that this policy of the Jordanian monarch in fact put the lid down on the Jordanian option, which was favored by the Alignment for so many years?

[Rabin] If I were to protray the picture of the current situation, I would say that King Husayn's policy is founded on four stages: a meeting between Murphy and a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation; a perceived recognition by the PLO of Resolutions 242 and 338; the granting of legitimacy to the PLO by the United States; an international conference. At the moment, this policy is shared by Jordan and the PLO; by Husayn and 'Arafat. As long as King Husayn walks hand in hand with 'Arafat in pursuing this policy, I cannot envision a possibility for the political process to preceed.

[Halabi] Does that freeze not frighten you, as it could — to give but one example — lead to increased terrorism, and perhaps even — and this is something you do not like — a civilian uprising in the territories?

[Rabin] There is no civil mutiny in the territories.

[Halabi] So how would you describe what is happening in the territories?

[Rabin] I will explain this very clearly: Civil mutiny, first of all, is an expression of civilian rebellion, but it is precisely these expressions of civil mutiny that have decreased substantially over the past 12 months. The incidence of strikes, commercial strikes, demonstrations, the burning of tires, the throwing of stones have all registered a marked drop. Furthermore, although the problem is painful and tragic to us, they are manifestations done by individuals against Israeli individuals, when in terms of the Arab inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria it would appear that life continues without the disturbances that were such a common phenomenon before. Also let me add that the freeze with Jordan as a result of its linking arms with the PLO may well have brought an exacerbation, and this could continue. If we do not want to talk to the PLO — and I believe this is justified — and if we do not want to allow it to enjoy any status, it is Israel's job to withstand this struggle. It is necessary to fight against terrorism to prove to Jordan and the PLO that terrorism will grant them nothing in the political sense. Jordan should be told: If you want peace, let go of the PLO, and then there will be a chance.

[Mish'al] Mr Rabin, in fact if I were to sum up this political chapter, it would transpire from your remarks that the Likud may be right in arguing that there is no one to talk to, there is no partner to negotiations, and that the present situation will prevail for many years to come.

[Rabin] I would caution against predicting the future. All those people in Israel who have prophesied, whether on war or peace, merely have proved what the Jewish sages said about those bestowed with the gift of prophecy after the destruction of the temple [fools] to be true. I believe that the Israeli policy today should be directed primarily toward a positive warming of peace with Egypt. Because let me add that under the existing circumstances, if we fail to extricate ourselves from the stalemate in Egyptian-Israeli relations, we might — in the distant future, not immediately — also endanger peace with Egypt. If we manage to prove that it is possible to improve relations with Egypt, and if we convince the Americans that the PLO is a terrorist organization regarding which there is no point even entertaining the illusion that it is possible to talk to, and if the Americans do not stir up illusory hopes with King Husayn — namely, that it is possible to reach a dialogue with them [not further specified] following the Husayn-'Arafat accord — I believe that with the encouragement of Egypt and the United States, and thanks to Israeli wisdom, King Husayn will open his eyes. I also believe that in parallel with the improvement of relations with Egypt, the door for a dialogue with Jordan will also open.

[Misha'l] After Egypt, and via Jordan, we reach Syria. Moshe, please.

[Shlonsky] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said yesterday that the IDF is getting ready to combat the possibility of a surprise offensive by the Syrian Army. Have you seen anything in the Syrian deployment recently that could indicate such a possibility?

[Rabin] Look, as it was engaged in the war in Lebanon, Israel strove to remove the Syrian Army from Lebanon, without any written agreement, but only as the result of a resolution on a new policy toward Lebanon. Following the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon, the Syrian Army removed the main bulk of its armored forces from Lebanon. Thus, two armored divisions [words indistinct] the Golan to their permanent bases. There is no doubt in my mind that due to the vast increase in power of the Syrian Army since July 1982, the Syrians enjoy greater freedom of action. As far as I am concerned, I would not mind it if instead of going back to wherever it returned, one Syrian armored division would have stayed back in Lebanon. It would have caused me less concern when stationed in Lebanon. But the Syrian policy is not up to us, which is why the potential exists, although let me add that as a country, Syria stands alone. In other words, if it should decide to launch a military operation against us, it knows it would stand alone. But since none of us showed the visionary qualities to predict developments before the 6-Day War, nor the Yom Kippur War, and certainly not before the Lebanon war, I would prefer to be well prepared even for an illogical development. Logic and sensibility have not proved to be dominant factors in determining developments in the Middle East.

[Halabi] Well, the picture you are drawing is hard and very painful: With a freeze to the east, and problems to the south, and with Syria. Today katyushas landed in the north, and three terrorists who tried to carry out attacks were captured: Where are we heading?

[Rabin] Look, Rafiq, I was born here in this city more than 67 years ago. When I was born, the number of Jewish inhabitants of Eretz Yisra'el under the British mandate reached a bit more than 200,000. All those who do not understand that the return of the Jews to Zion, to Eretz Yisra'el, entails a constant and never-ending struggle that should be conducted wisely and patiently, and without being entrapped by thinking about the here and now — whether by the extreme right or the extreme left — anyone who does not understand that it is necessary to strive for peace and safe coexistence, and anyone who does not comprehend the true Jewish concept that the future cannot be advanced and is not prepared to withstand trials and struggles, will achieve nothing.

[Mish'al] Mr Rabin, we are forced to reach the final question, perhaps in association with your statement that the future cannot be advanced. Your colleague, Minister Ya'aqov Tzur said, and I quote: It is necessary to explain to the public that rotating the premiership is not an absolute must. It will depend on the Likud's conduct. Do you share the same view?

[Rabin] Let me say this: I believe that the national unity government was not like a marriage forged by love. It was brought to life due to the election results, the distress felt in every aspect — the socio-economic sphere, the security plane, and the political area — and still, summing up its first year the national unity government achieved two significant things: the end of the military involvement in Lebanon — which I as defense minister say that all the internal disputes in the Cabinet notwithstanding, it was still easier to achieve in the framework of a national unity government; and second, beginning to deal with the national econmic distress and crisis. I say that if these two had been achieved during that first year, that is enough. Yet as for the future, any Israeli Government that will not strive for peace wherever possible — and by that I mean first of all improving ties with Egypt — will, in my opinion, not have fulfilled its job. I would like to believe that this would be made possible even within the framework of the national unity governmentt. Consequently, my starting point is that I support upholding the coalition agreement, but if it should transpire that the government's functioning is being impeded, or if the chances for the improvement of ties — even with Egypt, and let us leave the peace process with Jordan for a moment — are sabotaged, I belive we will have to think twice what the purpose of remaining in the Cabinet is.

[Mish'al] If that is the case, you too would explain to the public that the rotation would not necessarily happen.

[Rabin] I did not say this. The problem is not the rotation. For me the question is what the point of seating the Cabinet is. If it is in order to leave Lebanon — we have achieved this, although we did not solve the problem [of terrorism]. Thus, the purpose is to solve the economic problem and advance peace.

[Mish'al] Thank you, Mr Rabin, for having come to our studio, and thank you also my colleagues Moshe Shlonsky and Rafiz Halabi. And a good evening to you, our listeners in Jerusalem.

## Gen Levi Says IDF Ready To Meet Syrian Attack

*TA040923 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Sep 85 p 1*

[Text] The Israel Defence Forces have taken steps to deal with the possibility of a sudden attack on the Golan Heights by the Syrians, Chief of General Staff, Rav-Aluf (Lieutenant General) Moshe Levi, said yesterday.

Following the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon in June, the Syrians moved most of their force there back home. Levi said he could not point to concrete steps that Damascus had taken.

The IDF was therefore not only strengthening its own forces, but also bolstering fortifications and the military infrastructure on the Golan in readiness for the possibility of a sudden attack, Levi told reporters.

Levi and other members of the general staff on Monday toured the Golan front as part of a visit to the north. It was later reported that the Army would designate a 2-4 kilometre strip inside the border with Syria as a closed zone during the night. This follows minings and other attempted terrorist acts on the Golan. A terrorist ring of Golan Druse was recently rounded up.

Turning to other matters, Levi said budget cuts are continuing to hurt the Army, and programmes are being slashed to stay within the budget.

Training, including exercises for reserve forces as well as flying time in the Air Force, would be even further reduced and more permanent personnel would be fired. The Army faces a serious problem in retaining sufficient high-calibre officers in the permanent force and it is only a sense of mission that keeps professionals in the IDF, since civilian salaries and conditions would always be more attractive, said the chief of the general staff.

## Finance Minister on Purposes of Trip to U.S.

*TA040720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik, "on the eve" of Moda'i's departure for the United States, 3 Sep; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Sukenik] The finance minister will stay in the United States only 4 days. However, his agenda will be very busy. Next Monday he will return to our boiling cauldron, to our improving economy and deteriorating liberals [referring to crisis in Liberal Party]. He will travel on his own, and according to him this trip is essential, and was justifiably approved by the prime minister during a period in which our economy is in a freeze.

[Moda'i] I think the time has come for us to explain our situation to the Americans, who treat us with uncommon generosity. Elementary courtesy demands that we do so. We also have issues of common interests, for example, the issue of the free trade zone concerning which there are several problems to solve. There is also the issue of economic growth; Secretary of State Shultz promised me that he would help us on this matter when the time comes, and I view this issue as very important. It is extremely important for us to explain to them what stage we have reached, where we are heading, and precisely where they can aid us, and I am not speaking here of additional monetary aid.

[Sukenik] Moda'i will address Israel Bonds activists, and he will meet Secretary of State Shultz, the vice president, the secretary of the Treasury, and senators. They will all be informed of the progress of the economic plan, and of Israel's needs. The trip has no connection with the emergency aid scheduled to be given to Israel in the next few days, according to the finance minister:

[Moda'i] I do not have to travel to the United States in order to receive a check. The U.S. postal service is excellent, so there is no need for me to travel for this purpose. I do not know whether I will receive it; I thought the check would arrive here in the beginning of the month; perhaps it will arrive today or tomorrow. Fortunately, we did not need this check last month or the month before that to maintain the level of our foreign currency reserves. I hope we will not need this check, or the others, for this purpose in the future, as well.

## Two IDF Commanders Demoted After Hebron Incident

*TA041921 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*
*1900 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] This morning, the commander of the unit in charge of the Hebron area in which the IDF soldier was murdered last night was demoted. Another officer, who was the commander of the unit that was responsible for guarding the casbah, was likewise demoted. These measures were taken following the debriefing carried out by the IDF on the event that took place there last night. Our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky reports that it turns out that two soldiers who were supposed to man an observation post on the roof of the building in the casbah were taking a nap as the event took place. Also, instead of stationing four soldiers in the building, the commander made do with only two soldiers, and they too were not alert enough.

### Rabin Visits Casbah

*TA041050 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1035 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin visited the Hebron casbah today. He was accompanied by the commander of the IDF Central Command and other high-ranking officers. He visited the house near the site where one IDF soldier was murdered and another was wounded yesterday. The defense minister refused to answer correspondents' questions. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the curfew on the Hebron casbah is still in effect.

### Peres Tours Hebron, Meets Settlers

*TA050839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0800 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today visited Hebron, toured Khirbat al-Rumaythah and the casbah, and met with leaders of the Council of Jewish settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. Speaking to our correspondent Arye Gus, the prime minister noted that some of the security measures which the government has adopted can already be felt, and others will be felt shortly.

On the attempt last night to settle in Khirbat al-Rumaythah, Peres said that only the government has the authority to decide on settlement and on its timing and location.

Mr Peres expressed reservations about the Netanya mayor's decision not to receive the peace delegation of Tulkarm dignitaries which came to express sorrow over the murder of Andrey Allush.

### Shamir on Casbah Incident

*TA041955 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*
*1900 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Yoram Ronen in Shamir's office on 4 September following the Inner Cabinet session — videotaped]

[Text][Ronen] Mr Shamir, last night you demanded that drastic anti-terrorist measures by adopted. Are you satisfied with the measures approved by the Inner Cabinet?

[Shamir] Not entirely. It is necessary to decide to implement measures which we have not yet decided upon, such as actually deporting people rather than emcumbering this measure by legal steps. I think this is an inevitable necessity.

[Ronen] Do you think that the Knesset Members [MK's] squatting in the house in Hebron was one of the causes for the tragedy that happened there?

[Shamir] I do not think there is any direct link between the two events. This was a planned and premeditated terrorist act, intended to attack IDF personnel.

[Ronen] But it happened near the house where the MK's sat-in for a few days.

[Shamir] Yes, but this could have happened anywhere. The terrorists may have selected that place on purpose, perhaps because they realized the site was a controversial issue in Israel.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, would you accept the view that Jewish settlement in the heart of Hebron constitutes the answer to terrorism in that city?

[Shamir] I would not say that this is the solution to terrorism, but independently of terrorism, it is necessary to settle everywhere in Eretz Yisra'el, whether it suffers from terrorism or not.

[Ronen] Meanwhile, we have heard that the defense establishment has cordoned off the Jewish quarter of Hebron and disconnected it from the rest of the town. The chairman of the Council of Settlements in Judaea and Samaria described the situation as being similar to a Jewish ghetto inside Hebron. How do you react to this?

[Shamir] I think that this was not a good or justified move. No place in Eretz Yisra'el should be closed to Jews and to Jewish settlement.

[Ronen] Do you plan to protest or take any initiative so that the closure of the Jewish quarter does not materialize?

[Shamir] Look, this is not a matter for protest. I will once again express my views during Cabinet and Inner Cabinet meetings, and I will do everything in my power so that policy will be conducted according to my views.

### Former Hebron Mayor Interview

*TA041044 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Sep 85 p 2*

[Interview with former Hebron Mayor Mustafa al-Natshah by Lili Galili — date and place not given]

[Text] [Galili] Yesterday you were the only West Bank leader to condemn the murder of the soldier in Hebron.

[Al-Natshah] It is true that I issued a condemnation. I did so because, in my opinion, violence does not serve the objectives of peace, but only extremism on both sides. Violence only encourages the Jewish extremists to apply more pressure for the implementation of their demands in Hebron, and the result is not desirable for either side.

[Galili] Setting politics aside for the moment, do you care that an Israeli soldier has been killed?

[Al-Natshah] Definitely. It always hurts me when someone is hurt. I imagine a young boy, an ordinary person, who comes to do his service as required of him, and suddenly he is dead. To what end? I feel sorrow for every victim, Israeli or Arab.

[Galili] You have not served as mayor for the past 2 years. Do you think that, under your influence, matters could have been different?

[Al-Natshah] To tell the truth, no. Such incidents have always occurred, although they are more frequent now. In my opinion, they are more frequent because the Palestinian side has reached the stage of despair. They are awaiting some positive move to indicate Israeli willingness and willingness on the part of the U.S. Administration, and they are coming up against opposition and refusal. It is true that I am not in a position to judge, but to me these appear to be steps taken in desperation.

[Galili] Is the tension in the town being felt in daily life?

[An-Natshah] Very much so. It is enough to move around the market and hear people talking to feel the tension. The traders are complaining about the iron barriers the military government has erected here, which impede their freedom of movement, as well as about the dismantling of trucks and the approach to the mosque. All this does not contribute to a good atmosphere in the town.

[Galili] This being so, should they not be angry with the murderers who are disrupting their lives?

[An-Natshah] You must understand that people here are concerned with their own daily lives. They are not involved in politics. It is only the authorities who think that the inhabitants know who is responsible for every incident which takes place in Hebron. I have just come from a meeting with the military government, and I explained to them that this is impossible. This is a big town and people come to it from the villages in the area, and the trader who sits in the entrance to his store certainly cannot keep an eye on all of them. Some of these traders are 70 years old. I have just seen some of them being taken for interrogation.

[Galili] This being the case, do you still maintain your special status in the town?

[An-Natshah] From time to time I am summoned to the military government. I sit down with the head of the military government and we discuss politics, policy, and the situation in the town. We both always say we want as much calm and normal life as possible. My view that there must be an end to attacks and innocent victims is well known. But I also told them that some sort of Israeli initiative must be put forward to achieve this.

### Curfew Lifted for 2 Hours

*NC040417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] The curfew over the Hebron casbah was lifted this afternoon for 2 hours to permit the inhabitants to supply themselves with foodstuffs. The Jewish quarter residents protested the decision, and tried to enter Yehoshu'a house, the building adjacent to the place where the late Avraham Soreq was killed yesterday. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the security forces reached the place and removed the Jewish quarter residents following verbal exchanges. Later, the curfew was reimposed.

### Homes Attacked During Night

*TA050526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] The Hebron homes of two terrorists who were released in the prisoner exchange with Ahmad Jibril were the targets for attacks last night, apparently by local Jewish settlers. One of the houses was set on fire, but the blaze was quickly extinguished and no damage was caused. The windows of the other house were broken and, in both cases, slogans warning the terrorists to leave and promising increased Jewish settlement were found scrawled on the walls. The windows of two cars parked near the buildings were also smashed. An attempt by Jewish settlers to join the small group who have been living in caravans at the Khirbat al-Rumafthah site in Hebron was prevented by soldiers last night.

### More Druze Youths From Golan Heights Arrested

*TA041131 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1100 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Several more Druze youths from the Golan Heights have been arrested on suspicion of security crimes. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar has learned that ammunition and explosives were found in the suspects' possession. They were arrested as a result of the exposure of the terrorist squad that has been active on the Golan Heights over the past few months.

### Two Jewish Terrorists Appeal Sentences

*TA041107 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*0932 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Two of the Jewish underground convicts appealed their sentences this morning. The two, Hagay Segal and Yitzhaq Novik, were sentenced to 3 years imprisonment. The two appealed both their convictions and the severity of the punishment handed them. This is reported by our correspondent Limor Nahum.

### Peres Welcomes Danish Prime Minister 4 Sep

*TA041625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1600 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] The prime minister of Denmark, Poul Schluter, arrived in Israel this afternoon for a 2-day visit, and was welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister Shimpjon Peres. Mr Peres expressed the hope that the guest's talks in Israel will contribute toward strengthening the ties between the two countries, and will allow Denmark to continue to help promote peace and resolve the regional crisis. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that the Danish statesman expressed similar sentiments, and noted that his country's membership in the EC might affect Israel's interests.

Prior to his arrival in Israel, the Danish prime minister said that in his meetings in Israel he will refrain from preaching to the Israeli leaders about peace because the political process has already presented Israel with problems involving its very existence.

#### Speak of Terrorism, Peace

*TA050537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says Israel will not be deterred by the PLO's campaign of terrorism. Speaking at a dinner last night in Jerusalem in honor of Denmark's prime minister, Poul Schluter, Peres said PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat has adopted the policies of the mufti of Jerusalem, who tried to overpower Israel by military strength in 1948.

[Begin Peres recording] Now Mr 'Arafat is following the same policies, trying to destroy and overpower Israel by acts of terror. I don't want, really, to go out of my way, but I want to tell you: When the Israeli people are facing a danger or military attacks or terror or violence, they unite, they are strong, they are tough, and no Israel will ever agree to submit to the act of power. In spite of our wish to have peace and, while the heads of the PLO have said that they have reached an agreement with King Husayn to go in the direction of negotiations, in fact, they have augmented their acts of terror. [End recording]

Denmark's prime minister, Poul Schluter, replied that his country is definitely opposed to some Israeli practices or policies in the occupied territories. Many in Denmark, he said, have reacted to this, and I believe that it is important that people in Israel know this, because we are and remain your friends.

[Begin Schluter recording] We condemn, of course, murder, terror, and we understand how difficult your situation is, but if you succeed in passing on to your sons and your daughters the wisdom which is your own heritage, Jews will not do unto others what has been done to them, and this is what you should stand for and what you stand for in the eyes of the civilized world. Israel, we trust, will continue to be just. Israelis will continue to deal humanely also with their adversaries. [End recording]

### Shamir To Japan on Official Visit 5 Sep

*TA050546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is on his way to Japan for the first official visit by an Israeli minister to that country. In Jerusalem, officials hope the visit will pave the way for closer relations between the two countries.

#### Seeks Improved Ties

*TA050832 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*0600 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Sha'ul Stav on 5 September; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Stav] Mr Shamir, you are leaving on a visit to Japan, the second largest industrial power in the world. What needs to happen during the visit for you to consider it a success?

[Shamir] Well, it should be taken into account that up until now there has hardly been any real dialogue between us and Japan. My visit is the first official visit by an Israeli foreign minister. The visit is in itself something new, and I hope that this will lay the foundation for a dialogue and bilateral economic and political cooperation.

[Stav] I understand that industrialists, mainly in the field of electronics, are accompanying you. Do you believe that there is a real imminent possibility that the visit will increase bilateral trade, that Japan's all-important electronic markets might absorb some of our products?

[Shamir] I cannot say if and when this will happen. In any event, the goal I have set for myself is to ensure the development of trade ties and technological cooperation between us and Japan. The aim is to start now and develop in the future, but the problem is that Japan apparently makes decisions slowly. This may take time, but we decided that it is worthwhile to make every effort to attain this objective.

[Stav] Japan's substantial capitulation to the Arab boycott is well known. Do you have anything to say to the Japanese on this matter?

[Shamir] I certainly have a great deal to say. I think that we have a multitude of examples to convince Japan that by developing economic ties with us, it will not lose its ties with the Arab world. Examples such as the United States and the European Community are extremely convincing.

[Stav] Do you believe that the atmosphere is conducive to persuading the Japanese on this issue and, in general, on the matter of broadening its ties with us?

[Shamir] I think that the fact that they agreed to this visit is evidence that there is an opening through which we can enter.

### Tamir Returns From Egypt; Chances for Summit Seen

*TA050828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0800 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Avraham Tamir, the director of the Prime Minister's Office, returned this morning from a lightning visit to Egypt, and will report on his talks to the prime minister today. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Avraham Tamir met twice yesterday for prolonged talks with President Mubarak, and the two discussed thawing the freeze in bilateral relations. Reliable sources believe that the chances for a meeting between President Mubarak and the prime minister in the near future have increased.

### 4 Sep Morning Press on Terrorism in Territories

*TA040928 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0430 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* writes that the truth is that it is not calm that is demanded now, as the prime minister demanded last night in view of the attack in Hebron, but simple common sense, which says that it is not wise to settle in an area densely populated by Arabs. In saner times, even such people as Moshe Dayan and other hawks in the Labor Party thought it would be a grave error to do so. The prime minister must return to his party's principles and use the government's authority to stop the partisan race to buy houses and land in the heart of Arab areas by doubtful means; if he does not do this, more soldiers will have to be present in more places where they should not be present and, in the future, there will be more and more convenient targets for attacks.

*HATZOFE* says it is a duty to draw the attention of both the government and the Army to the fact that the systems according to which they have worked to date are insufficient to uproot the terrorist plague. What is needed is more genuine action in both areas: first, involving the Arab inhabitants, such that they will understand very well that anyone who shelters terrorists will have to bear the responsibility for his actions; the second, involving the Jewish inhabitants, so that they will feel someone is taking care of them and their lives are not being put in danger. After what happened yesterday in Hebron's casbah, beside the same house which Jews were banned from inhabiting, the most suitable and genuine answer should be to open it to residence by Jewish residents. Then, perhaps Israel's enemies and those who wish it ill will understand that the government is determined not only to guarantee the Jews' safety, but also their right to live freely in the town of their fathers and forefathers: Eretz Yisra'el.

*DAVAR* writes that if it was clear that the launching of the terrorist boats was a direct PLO action, the knife attack in Hebron may have been local people organized and inspired by the PLO. One way or another, the terrorist actions are being nourished by the political reality in the area and, regrettably, they have almost no connection with Israeli policy in the territories. Liberalism and kid-glove treatment neither increase nor prevent terrorism. The same applies to a stringent and violent policy of extensive punishment, deportations, and the death penalty. Even an increased Israeli presence in the casbah and annexation will not stop terrorism, they will only perpetuate the spirals of enmity and violence. The only efficient method is to adhere to the establishing of a settlement and, in the shorter term, preserving alertness and security firmness, while being scrupulous not to be dragged into revenge and attacking the innocent.

*HAMODI'A* says the attacks and attempted attacks over the past few weeks have reached a peak that requires a well-considered reaction, both political and security, for the good of the situation. It is already clear that 'Arafat, like mufti Hajj Amin al-Husayni in his time, is not interested in a settlement. King Husayn of Jordan, who speaks in his name, appears to be a prisoner in his hands, until he sobers up — and this may be too late. He will not always be able to wriggle out of the responsibility hinted at yesterday by the chief of staff. Against the backdrop of the latest events, opposition to the law designed to ban Israelis from meeting with PLO members exposes an Achilles' heel that could encourage the PLO to continue, through acts of terrorism, to erode the Israeli refusal to recognize the PLO as an interlocutor for a discussion of settlements.

*'AL HAMISHMAR* writes that if the Israeli Government had been able to rid itself of the Herut grasp and present a peace program based on far-reaching territorial and political compromise, strong forces for peace would also arise from the Palestinian people, most of whom are tired of the wars, the bloodshed, and the terrorism. However, despite all their basic beliefs, the paper adds, the Labor Party ministers are now sitting down together in one government with Herut, which fears to lose electoral strength to the fascist-right's parties that represent an absolute veto group against peace involving any concession whatsoever. This is the tragic reality in which all gloomy predictions may be fulfilled. Someone must open the nation's eyes before it is too late.

## ALGERIA

### Bendjedid Receives Mauritanian Foreign Minister
*LD312303 Algiers Domestic Service in French*
*1830 GMT 31 Aug 85*

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid today received Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ould Minnih who handed him a message from President Ould Taya.

### Brahimi Receives Liberian Foreign Minister
*LD021841 Algiers APS in English 1538 GMT 2 Sep 85*

[Text] Algiers, 02/09/85 (APS) — The prime minister, Abdelhamid Brahimi, audienced Monday the ministerial delegation led by Liberia Foreign Affairs Minister Ernest Eastman.

The talks were centered on bilateral relations and prospects of the reinforcement of the cooperation between Algeria and Liberia.

## LIBYA

### Algerian Envoy Denies Border Forces on Alert
*LD041758 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Sep (JANA) — The Algerian charge d'affaires today categorically denied here in Tripoli what the Iraqi radio has broadcast about the placing of Algerian Army units in a state of full alert along the borders with Tunisia to confront what the Iraqi radio called the Libyan threat to Tunisia. The denial by the Algerian charge d'affaires came during his meeting with the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for External Liaison at the request of the Algerian charge d'affaires.

### JANA Warns 'Zero Hour' for Egypt Approaches
*LD031903 Tripoli JANA in English 1738 GMT 3 Sep 85*

["Arab Unity Alone Capable of Destroying Agents of Racism in Egypt" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 19, Sept. 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — *AL-AHRAM* Egyptian Government newspaper waged a hostile bitter attack against Arab unity and its national concept, its liberal dimensions and its political and strategic bounds.

The comment of the Egyptian paper which one of the main official organs of the Zionist agents rulers of Egypt comes within context of a vain attempt to undermine the important and dangerous interactions caused by new revolutionary leap forward which came in the 8th gathering of the revolutionary committees in the city of Sabha last Saturday, in which it announced that it is the duty of the Arab revolutionary force to impose unity by force and by revolution in the coming phase on the basis that Arab security of the Arab existence and security are threatened.

The Egyptian Government media which is directly supervised by American and Zionist intelligence has never ceased in recent times to air the [word indistinct] Zionist and American concept in its confrontation of the growing unionist tide and the escalation of Arab revolutionary action in Egypt itself and in other parts of the Arab world.

The media of the Egyptian regime which is truely considered to be the media of propaganda raises on every occasion when the problems of the regime increase and at every time the regime receives a decisive blow from the national forces, a new flagrant lie which only takes in the naive and the frightened.

The Egyptian people who throughout Egypt the revolution the sentence of death on Mosad agent Albert Atrakchi the attache at the Zionist Embassy, know full well that the people who carried out this operation for the benefit of national interest of the Arab nation.

Arab unity and deep rooted revolution any contents for change and progress is the only force whose mere mention sends a chill through those who submitted to the domination of Camp David and those who do not care but for the delay of the zero hour which is coming to Egypt soon.

### JANA Notes Bourguiba Meeting With U.S. Admiral
*LD041842 Tripoli JANA in English 1710 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Sfax, Dulhijaa 20, Sept. 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba met this morning a U.S.A. military delegation headed by Admiral James Watkins — the U.S.A. Navy chief of staff. Also present were Slaheddine Baly — minister of national defence, Major General Yousif Barakat — chief of staff, Colonel Bahri Habib Fadhilah — the Navy chief of staff and Peter Sebastian the U.S.A. ambassador in Tunisia.

Admiral James Watkins made President Bourguiba a present of a sword which he described as a symbol of the continued U.S.A. support for Tunisia.

The Tunisian news agency reported that the U.S.A. navy chief of staff following the above meeting stated that he expressed to President Bourguiba the continued U.S.A. support in this critical situation.

### Jallud Receives Sudanese Party Leader in Tripoli
*LD041941 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Sep (JANA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received this morning at the People's Palace in Tripoli brother Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, president of the new national Al-Ummah Party in the Sudan.

### Libyan-Soviet Society Marks Revolution Anniversary

*LD031952 Tripoli JANA in English 1748 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 19, Sept 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Soviet-Libyan Arab friendship society in Moscow celebrated the 16th anniversary of the great Al Fatih revolution.

A big popular festival was held. Attending the celebration was the deputy prime minister of the Federal Russian Republic, the chairman and members of the friendship society, the first deputy of the [words indistinct] Friendship societies' union, a number of Soviet Foreign Ministry officials and a number of Soviet personalities.

Many speeches were given in the festival, all praises this important historic event in the life of the Libyan Arab people, the Arab nation and all freedom loving nations. [Words indistinct] was sent to the Libyan Arab people greeting it on this occasion.

## MOROCCO

### Peace Committee Issues Statement After USSR Visit

*LD022034 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] Rabat, 2 Sep (MAP) — The Moroccan Committee for Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Among Peoples and the Soviet Peace Committee expressed their regrets for "the continuation of tension in the region of northwest Africa, which serves only the interests of international imperialism."

In a statement issued after the recent visit to the Soviet Union by the delegation of the Moroccan Committee For Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Among Peoples, which was headed by Mr Ismail Alaoui, the two sides stressed the necessity of reaching a peaceful solution quickly for the present conflict in the region that is based on justice.

Concerning the Middle East crisis, the two sides stressed that the just, comprehensive, peaceful solution for this issue will not be achieved except by the complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories and the fulfillment of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state.

## SUDAN

### Defense Minister Welcomes Garang's Statement

*JN041815 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Sep (SUNA) — Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, member of the Transitional Military Council and defense minister, has announced that the statement made by Colonel John Garang through the radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLM] yesterday is considered an encouraging sign and initial agreement on the political statement. In a statement to the press, the defense minister said he hopes that what came in yesterday's statement will be translated into a practical step based on declaring a cease-fire by Garang and his abidance by his present positions.

His excellency explained that abiding by a cease-fire means opening the river crossing [majra al-nahr] and removing many obstacles to transporting supplies to Equatoria and to the freedom of movement on the roads inside the Provinces of Jonglei and Al-Buhayrat. He said he hopes it will not take Garang's representative long to prepare for a dialogue with the political forces.

Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah added that defining the time and venue will not present any problems.

Regarding direct dialogue between the commanders of the regions and Armed Forces units in the south with the commanders of John Garang's forces, his excellency said that this matter has not yet been discussed in the General Command because this is contrary to the principle of centralization of command operations. He added that all this depends on the good intentions and honest talks of John Garang's forces. He added that then we will review authorization of the regions' commanders.

### Foreign Minister Discusses Ties With U.S., USSR

*GF041620 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 4 Sep 85 p 14*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Ibrahim Ayyub by correspondent Muhammad 'Abdin in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpt] ['Abdin] How are Sudanese relations with the superpowers?

[Ayyub] We have good relations with the United States. For our part, we are trying to develop these relations. We admit that there are some good points about the United States. It helped us to eliminate famine recently. We have conveyed our appreciation to the Government of the United States and the American people who responded to save Sudan from famine. We have deep-rooted political relations with the United States, and economic and financial relations. We believe that the aid that has been extended to us recently by the United States proves the intention of the United States to establish friendly relations with Sudan. We welcome this policy.

Concerning the Soviet Union, as you know we had very bad relations with it during the former regime. Numayri thought that the Soviet Union was out to topple his government. For this reason, he had a personal enmity toward the Soviet Union. For our part, we realize that the Soviet Union is a superpower. It has played a big role in establishing peace in the Horn of Africa. It has good relations with African countries and supports them in their struggles against colonialism and apartheid in South Africa. The Soviet Union has played a prominent role in liquidating the pockets of colonialism in the African Continent. For this we are grateful to the Soviet Union and to its stances that support the Palestinian people and the Arab nation in its struggle against Israel. We are grateful for the Soviet role in developing Sudan in the past. Now, we are trying to normalize these relations. We have delivered certain written proposals to the Soviet Union in this regard.

['Abdin] What are the details of your proposals to the Soviet Union on normalizing relations?

[Ayyub] These proposals include:

1. The promotion of cooperation in the political and diplomatic spheres.

2. The revival of economic and trade agreements.

3. Increasing the volume of trade exchange according to agreements signed in the sixties.

4. The renovation of projects and factories established in Sudan by the Soviet Union, such as silos; fruit canning, onion drying, cooking oil, and dairy industries; and the building of four hospitals in Sudan.

5. Increasing educational grants.

6. Arrangements for medical, veterinary, and agricultural training.

7. The revival of military agreements signed between the two countries.

['Abdin] What do you mean by reviving the military agreements with the Soviets?

[Ayyub] It means supplying Sudan with spare parts for military equipment, repairing MIG-21's and MIG-17's, as well as transportation and armored vehicles.

['Abdin] Is that all?

[Ayyub] After that we can review the Soviet ability to supply us with other new things. The Soviet ambassador left recently for Moscow to convey these proposals. We believe that we have no political or ideological differences with the Soviet Union. We have never had any troubles with them. We believe that we can establish good relations with the Soviet Union and the CEMA countries.

### Eritrean Issue, Egypt

*GF040940 Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 4 Sep (QNA) — Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Ayyub said Sudan is attempting to restore relations with the USSR.

In an interview with the newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* published today in Al-Shariqah, he revealed that the Sudanese Government presented written proposals to Moscow on development of relations between the two countries. He said the proposals include the promotion of cooperation in the political and diplomatic spheres and the revival of economic and trade agreements, in addition to a military agreement. He asserted his country's support for the Soviet role in establishing peace in the Horn of Africa region, the struggle against colonialism and apartheid in South Africa, and the Soviet stands supporting the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

On the Eritrean issue, he said that the solution to this issue is possible by peaceful means through negotiations between Ethiopia and the Etritrean fronts. He pointed out there are contacts between the Eritrean Liberation Front and the Ethiopian Government.

On Egyptian-Sudanese relations, he said that cool relations are present only in Sudanese and Egyptian newspapers. He said that the resolutions of the Fes summit are the basis for any peaceful solution in the Middle East.

The Sudanese foreign minister reiterated his country's stand on the Iraq-Iran war. He said: We oppose the continuation of this war and call for an end to it. We also oppose any intervention in Iraqi affairs. We urge Iran to respond to mediation and peace calls.

### Daf'allah Reviews Security Situation in South

*JN031839 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has reviewed the security situation in south Kurdufan and Darfur as well as ways of protecting the citizens there.

This came during his meeting this afternoon with Interior Minister General 'Abbas Madani, Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, and the governor of the Kurdufan region, Major General Mustafa Mahmud.

### Prime Minister Daf'allah Receives PLO Envoy

*JN031910 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah received Abu Raja'i, PLO representative in Sudan, here today. Abu Raja'i said that the meeting dealt with the common issues and relations between the two fraternal peoples, the militant relationship between the Palestinian revolution and the popular uprising, and the current Arab situation.

Abu Raja'i said that the principal Palestinian arts and folklore troupe will visit Sudan in October to present a number of performances the proceeds of which will go to support relief efforts and fight famine.

The PLO representative said: The United States is completely biased toward the Zionist entity, and it is not expected to adopt a neutral stand. He added that the U.S. stand on the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation has exposed its disavowal of Palestinian rights. He noted that the Palestinian people will struggle to achieve their rights.

In his statement, Abu Raja'i pointed out that there is a clear scheme to uproot the Palestinian refugee camps from Lebanon to guarantee the security of the Zionist entity's border. Israel, the United States, and their tools in the Arab world take part in this scheme. He said that the recent Arab summit was held in the interest of the situation in the camps.

### Government of Egypt Rejects Numayri Extradition

*JN041850 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Sep 4 (SUNA) — The Egyptian Government has officially refused the Sduanese Government demand to extradite the ousted President Numayri. Premier Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah recently received a message from Egyptian Government in response to the Cabinet message demanding the extradition of Numayri.

The Egyptian [words indistinct] of Egyptian Constitution give Numayri the right of political asylum.

Meanwhile Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati told SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) that the Egyptian Government decision is a political one. He said he will reveal with legal administration in Sudan the crimes committed by ousted Numayri adding that Numayri's crimes will be revealed when the Falasha case will be considered. The Cabinet will discuss the whole matter in its coming session and with different political forces, he added.

### Defense Minister 'Abdallah Invited To Visit Egypt

*JN021740 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1707 GMT 2 Sep 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — Defense Minister Staff Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah received a message from Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian minister of defense and war production and commander in chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces, during his meeting with Staff Brigadier General Nabil Muhammad Musa, military attache at the Egyptian Embassy here today.

The defense minister said that the message invites him to visit Egypt during the first week of October to discuss issues of common interest to the two fraternal countries and to attend Egypt's celebrations on the great victory in the October 1973 war. The defense minister affirmed that he accepted the invitation and will lead a high-level delegation to this historic occasion.

### Unionist Party Leader Discusses Domestic Issues

*JN031551 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1447 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Sep (SUNA) — 'Ali Muhammad Hasanayn, leader of the National Unionist Party, has said that any recognition of the existence of different cultures and religions will constitute a basic, important step toward solving the problem of the south. In a statement to SUNA, he added that any solution should be based on stressing the democratic and liberal system in the entire Sudan, on the need to cancel the September laws, on drawing up new legislation that expresses religious values and stresses national unity, and on the Addis Ababa agreement. He added that the national conference to be held by all the political forces in the country should adopt these bases to solve the problem of the south. He also said that the party agrees with the Council of Ministers' recent political statement on the south, pointing out that this statement is consistent with the party's charter.

Hasanayn also said that his party stresses the need for all parties and political forces to hold contacts with John Garang, affirming that the south should not be subject to party polarization and propaganda because it is above political parties' maneuvers and allegations. He urged all political parties and forces to adopt a unified position for the sake of Sudan.

Regarding the representation of new forces in the forthcoming constituent assembly, Hasanayn said that his party wants that representation to be within the framework of democracy and the Constitution after dividing Sudan into geographic electoral constituencies, adding that each constituency will have the right to elect two deputies to represent both the mass sector and the new forces. Regarding the economy, Hasanayn stressed the party's view that foreign debts should be defined and all loan agreements should be reviewed, calling for the postponement of repayment for 50 years and for the cancellation of interest rates. He said that the party's economic bureau is preparing studies and proposals to support Sudan's economy.

### Sudan Liberation Front Urges Interim Government

*JN301832 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 30 Aug 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Aug (SUNA) — The Sudan Liberation Front (SLF) has, in a communique it issued here today, called on the Transitional Military Council to enlarge the bases of popular participation by forming an interim government that comprises the trade union alliance, the political parties, beside the workers and farmers sectors. We have honored the police and the Armed Forces when they sided the April popular upheaval but we ignored the farmers and workers, the "SLF" communique said. It's time we turn to the workers and farmers, it asserted.

## TUNISIA

### 201 Tunisians Expelled From Libya 3-4 Sep

*LD041348 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1200 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] There were 201 Tunisians expelled from Libya in the period from midday Tuesday, 3 September 85, to midday Wednesday, 4 September 85, according to the statistics of the General Directorate for National Security. Thus, the total number of Tunisian workers who have been expelled from Libya since the Libyan authorities began to carry out the expulsions is (?29,000) [words indistinct].

### Mzali Comments; Union To Strike

*LD010038 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic*
*2300 GMT 31 Aug 85*

[Excerpts] On his supervision of the final session of the 10th National Conference for the Destourian Socialist Party [PSD] students, Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and minister of interior, pointed out that the history of the party under the leadership of its creator and leader, Habib Bourguiba, indicates that PSD youth were always at the forefront of those who made sacrifices and produced results.

The secretary general of the party pointed out that the principal difference in the point of view between the government and some trade union officials is embedded in the perception of the style of Tunisian society in the present and in the future. He pointed out that this society's perception of the government and the party is clear, and that it is a modern and progressive perception which takes into consideration the necessity of achieving a balance between [word indistinct] and the generations, and the necessity of sharing sacrifices. It also aims to combat all aspects of corruption, injustice, deception, unfairness, misbehavior, and the usurping of public funds.

He said that in the middle of this giant development march carried out by Tunisia there are some people who try to confuse the government and to distract it from its continuous development work, which has achieved miracles. After the failure of a number of attempts in the recent past, which the people recognized, the expulsion of our brothers the workers occurred. But contrary to what they expected, the people increased their cohesion with their president, his government and regime, and increased their hatred of these people.

The prime minister pointed out that in addition to the expulsion, there are terrorist criminal actions which will be revealed, and the government is watching them carefully.

While we face this problem, represented by integrating about 30,000 Tunisian workers that were expelled from Libya into the economic cycle, instead of standing in united, solid ranks, the General Union of Tunisian Workers informs us that it intends to organize a series of strikes in the coming days in a number of sensitive sectors — post and banking — because of their effect on the interests of the citizens, as well as in the steel sector.

In this regard, Mzali wondered about the reasons for these stands, in which external and internal sides meet. He pointed out that the popular and working classes completely understand the extent of the love and loyalty of the Supreme Combatant's government to them, and that what it offerred in the past years in material and moral improvement cannot be ignored. He stressed the continuous readiness of the government for dialogue and for looking into the possibilities of improving the buying power of the citizens.

## All Workers To Depart Libya

*LD041424 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1339 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[By Nabil al-Baradi'i]

[Text] Tunis, 4 Sep (KUNA) — Tunisian Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali today here announced that his government has decided to withdraw all Tunisian workers and technicians from Libya. But he reaffirmed that relations between the Tunisian and Libyan peoples will remain normal and fraternal.

In a speech made before a huge gathering of ministers, deputies, senior military officers, and state officials, Mzali said he expected that Libya would carry out what he described as "terrorist operations in Tunisia." He reaffirmed that his country would retaliate in double measure if such things do take place. The Tunisian prime minister revealed that Tunisian vigilante committees have been set up to expose any subversive attempt that may be carried out by any side in Tunisia. He described the crisis between his country and Libya as having been imposed on Tunisia, and announced that his government would deal with the Libyan regime on a reciprocal basis, be it in a civilized or violent manner.

Mzali reviewed his country's relationship with Libya since the date that the unity of the two countries was proclaimed, which lasted only for a few hours in 1974. In sum he said that the Libyan regime wants to destroy the Tunisian regime, giving as evidence the frank statements made by Tripoli radio in this respect in 1980.

He stressed that the measure adopted by the Libyan Government of expelling more than 28,000 Tunisian workers from Libya "was a sudden unilateral measure, because, at the end of December 1984 the Tunisian and Libyan sides agreed that the Tunisian workers in Libya would receive special treatment."

He added: "At that time we agreed to purchase from Libya goods valued at about 50 million Tunisian dinars in return for Libya's importing from us olive oil, sheep, and other items worth this amount." He continued: "We fulfilled our commitments, but the Libyans did not fulfill theirs."

Mzali mentioned that a number of Tunisian small industrialists and businessmen who up until now exported goods to Libya have not received payment for their goods.

Mzali stressed his country's rejection of what he called "unity with Libya by force," affirming that "love cannot be forced."

Following the Tunisian Government's decision "to withdraw all Tunisians working in Libya," Mzali called for a joint Tunisian-Libyan technical committee to be set up to discuss the fees and compensation owed to all the Tunisian workers and technicians in or expelled from Libya.

The Tunisian prime minister and minister of interior extended a special thanks to Iraq for its decision "to provide assistance to Tunisia in spite of the war conditions imposed upon it by the Iranian regime."

He also addressed similar gratitude to Algeria, announcing that Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid during his recent visit affirmed his country's desire to extend the scope of its cooperation with Tunisia and its insistance in particular on setting up development schemes in the southern region of Tunisia, close to Libya.

Mzali in his speech also discussed the existing crisis between his government and the UGTT [General Union of Tunisian Workers], the workers' trade union headed by Habib Ashur, which has resulted from the insistence by the union on an unconditional increase in salaries, while the government wants to link this increase to improvement in productivity and output.

Mzali stressed that his government respects the right of everyone to strike and to work, but that it will be forced to carry out the law if the strikers take to the streets and disturb public order.

### Unity With Libya 'Finished'

*LD050122 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic*
*2300 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Excerpts] Mohamed Mzali, general secretary of the party, prime minister, and minister of the interior, at noon today chaired a meeting of the party Political Bureau, the government, National Assembly members, party Central Committee members, representatives of national organizations, members of the General Union of Tunisian Workers Executive Council, Tunisian Army officers, and foreign media and news agencies.

He pointed out that the expulsion of the Tunisian workers from Libya was not limited or a single operation, but has its roots and is linked to previous actions which aim to topple the Tunisian regime.

The prime minister then spoke about the radio station set up by the Libyan authorities on the Tunisian borders, which they call the holy hatred and which used to call, through its programs beamed to Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco, for civil war and for the assassination and expulsion of Tunisian Jews. The prime minister stressed that Tunisia, which does not (?differentiate) between Judaism and Zionism, ensures the safety of its nationals of various religions, including the Jews who have been residing in Tunisia for several centuries.

Mzali explained that the results of the Tunisian-Libyan crisis are contrary to what the Libyan regime had planned and anticipated as the Tunisian people gathered in one bloc behind the Supreme Combatant President Habib Bourguiba and behind the government, and that the so-called unity with the Libyan regime is finished forever; add to this the general public opinion — Arab, African, and international — that clearly emerged in support of Tunisia.

In ths connection he hailed the stances of a number of the friendly and fraternal states that expressed their sympathy and solidarity with Tunisia, whether through telephone conversations, the dispatch of envoys to Tunisia, or through mediation between Tunisia and the Libyan regime. He mentioned in particular Iraq and Algeria, who exceeded the [word indistinct] solidarity and rendered tangible support. In this regard he recalled the visit paid by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to Monastir and his talks with President Habib Bourguiba [word indistinct] built on a sound and firm basis. He noted that the Algerian leadership recently met and adopted a number of decisions and arrangements to make donations to the fund for solidarity with the expelled workers and deduct one day's pay from all the ministers and government officials in Algeria in favor of the fund. Algeria also decided to purchase all the goods Libya had requested and then did not buy. Tunisia and Algeria have agreed to strengthen previously planned bilateral projects with a number of new projects to be accomplished in southern Tunisia. Algeria has expressed its readiness to increase its contribution to the capital of the Development Bank of the Arab Maghreb so that it can finance these new projects. Algeria has announced the dispatch of a delegation to Tunisia to conclude contracts with a number of Tunisian contractors to build housing in a number of Wilayats of Algeria.

Mzali declared that in view of Libya's behavior, the government has decided to withdraw all Tunisian workers, technicians, and cadres working in Libya; to ask those Tunisians contracted to work in Libya now on leave in Tunisia not to return; to ask the Libyan regime to set up a joint technical committee that would lay down the conditions for the return of the Tunisian workers and look after ensuring their rights according to the provisions of the agreements cncluded between the two sides. Tunisia also demands that the Libyan side compensate all the Tunisians whose entitlement of money and belongings were confiscated by the Libyan (?authorities), and to pay for the goods Libya plundered from Tunisia. Tunisia also decided to put an end to every cooperation and dealing with the Libyan regime.

The prime minister disclosed that the Libyan regime is also planning to carry out terrorist and subversive actions in Tunisia aimed against a number of institutions, and that Tunisian security organs have arrested a number of Libyans, possessing weapons and Libyan sabotage equipment, (?who have admitted) that they came to Tunisia to execute a number of sabotage operations. He called on the citizens to be vigilant and alert, emphasizing that the security organs are lying in wait for all the saboteurs and that they are determined to retaliate if necessary.

### Bourguiba Receives U.S. Military Delgation

*LD041840 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1200 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] This morning at the Presidential Palace in Skanes President Habib Bourguiba received an American military delegation led by the chief of staff of the U.S. Navy [title as heard] Admiral James Watkins. The meeting was attended by Slaheddine Baly, minister of national defense; Major General Yousef Barakat, chief of staff of the Land Force; captain [words indistinct] chief of staff of the Navy; and Peter Sebastian, U.S. ambassador to Tunisia. Adm James Watkins presented the president with a sword [words indistinct] as a symbol of the continuous U.S. [word indistinct] to Tunisia and the firm friendship between the Tunisian and American peoples.

Following the meeting the U.S. Navy chief of staff made the following statement to TAP correspondent: I have been invited to visit Tunisia by Captain Habib [other name indistinct], chief of staff of the Tunisian Navy, to discuss [words indistinct] of the navies of both countries. This is my first visit to Tunisia [words indistinct]. I had a great honor to meet the president [words indistinct] to express to him our respect to him personally and our sympathy with and continued support at these critical times. My meeting with President Habib Bourguiba was very friendly. It was a meeting which I shall always remember as long as I live.

## ETHIOPIA

### Mengistu Delivers Report to Central Committee

**Part I**

*EA041040 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1710 GMT 2 Sep 85*

[Part 1 of 3-part announcer-read review of Central Report by Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, to the third regular session of the WPE Central Committee on 2 September; location not specified] [Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has said that the fact that we have progressed from struggle to victory and again to higher struggle and victory in our march of progress since the outbreak of our great revolution and the fact that today we have come nearer to establishing a people's democratic republic which is the guarantor of the implementation of our popular objective, show that our revolution has progressed to another great historical period.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee secretary general, PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council] chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, said this in a central report he presented to the third regular session of the WPE Central Committee which is being held to assess the popular and revolutionary work carried out to date and to give the necessary directives for future action. In his report the comrade secretary general said:

[Begin Mengistu recording] As is known, the WPE, which is the vanguard leader of the working people of Ethiopia, is only 1 year old. And even though the 1st year can only be used for starting work for a party which has been newly formed, our party has, based on the strong foundation from which it was (?launched) earlier, clearly proved during this short time for whom and for what objectives it stands. As you all know, the year just ending was a year of difficult tests. The strength of any social power is tested by passing through a complex class struggle, through its level consciousness and through its ability to withstand all the problems it faces in all fields. In this respect the WPE, since its inception, has, through its determined and continuous efforts to overcome the problems it faced, and through the results of its achievements, already proved its strength.

The party has formulated plans to overcome the problems brought about by drought in our country successfully and to prevent similar natural disasters. Through this action, it has given a tangible demonstration of its foresight and its ability to take note of developments. Since the results which have been and are still being achieved through the methods that have been formulated are striking and concrete, even our compatriots and enemies who were making fun of our plans during the early months, as if our plans were futile hopes and not concrete, have been forced to question themselves and reassess their positions.

The fruitfulness of the program of action formulated by the Politburo of our Central Committee not only results from the purity of this process but mostly from the careful leadership provided by our party for its implementation and from the great struggles carried out by our members at all stages. The contribution made by the WPE bodies and members in all areas, in the provision of emergency relief aid and resettlement in the struggle to overcome the problems caused by the drought, has clearly proved the success of our party's formation and its ability to activate the majority for one cause.[End recording]

Continuing his report, our comrade revolutionary leader said that even though the problems caused by the drought are immense, the services given and being given by the party cadres and loyal citizens who are in the forefront of the campaign to ensure the success of the rehabilitation program that has been formulated to create ways for making our needy compatriots self-reliant and productive members of society were very noble. The efforts carried out by these cadres day and night to change the lives of the settlers vividly demonstrates the popularity of our party. This situation has laid a strong foundation for the success of previous and future campaigns and is exemplary.

Continuing his report the comrade secretary general said: [Begin Mengistu recording] It makes one proud to be a part of this exemplary work, and, as there is nothing more enjoyable than seeing the immediate results of one's work, the spirit of efficient work among the campaigners shows bright hopes. It is a call for further work and struggle. It is a great honor and pleasure for me to express our heartfelt admiration on behalf of the Central Committee to the cadres, professionals, and campaigners who are participating in this historic work which provides a great example of emerging victorious in our struggles in all areas. [applause] [End recording]

Continuing his speech, the comrade secretary general said that the activities carried out in all areas in our efforts to overcome the problems caused by the drought clearly show our party's leadership quality and our ability to deploy the country's human and material resources in a coordinated manner. Even though Ethiopia is one of the countries in Africa that has been badly hit by drought, I do not think it is hypocritical to point out — I am only pointing to the people's efforts — that it is the only country which has taken not only immediate but lasting concrete steps to contain the problem. Even though our enemies talk as if the cause of the drought and the problems are due to our revolution and to the path of progress we have chosen, as we have tried to point out earlier, it is not through a miracle that we were able to take immediate steps which ensure lasting guarantees that we will not suffer again, but because we have a revolution and a revolutionary people. In short, the success of our efforts and the encouraging results not only clearly show the leadership quality of our party and its acceptability to the working people but also again reflect the invincibility of the great Ethiopian people and are a part or chapter of history in itself.

Continuing his speech the comrade general secretary said:

[Begin Mengistu recording] Without doubt our Central Committee is currently holding its third regular session in order to assess the popular and revolutionary work carried out in the course of these past difficult situations and to give the necessary leadership for future actions in a strengthened spirit and with the hope of victory. It is to be recalled that during our last two regular sessions reports were presented on various findamental issues. We held extensive discussions on them and reached conclusions conducive to our actions. In this respect efforts have been made to put into action our resolutions and directives. When assessing this, in respect of the Central Committee plans for the 1st 6 months, we have found that the results achieved in the (?central and regional) areas and in all areas and sectors, through thr political, economic and social leadership of our party, were very encouraging.

When assessing the implementation of work plans, even though weighing up results is the primary and special task, making efforts to learn lessons for better results in the future should not be overlooked. Hence, as seen in the assessment of the implementation of our work plan, there are some areas which need to be improved. First of all in the preparation of plans it is important to ensure that the work is not too much or too little, and to balance it in relation to our capabilites, the time available and other related conditions. It is necessary to separate the objective of the new work from the routine work since if a given goal is a general one, it becomes difficult to implement it and follow up. It is necessary to decide on a clear goal. Even if unexpected developments occur in a given plan period, it is a great defeat not to implement the planned work without sufficient reason. [End recording]

Continuing his report, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said that when progressing from one planning period to another it is important to make a concrete assessment of past work and base the new plan on this assessment so as to achieve better results. Since the benefit of planning is its usefulness for measuring activities, it is important to (?study) it properly at all stages and always to place emphasis on it. Based on this understanding, we have tried to assess the plans of the previous meetings of the Central Committee and to formulate new ones. We feel that this has created better conditions for the further success of our future activities.

One of the fundamental indications of the leadership of the working class party governed by a scientific ideology, is its plan of action and ability to implement it currectly. We should give this priority and work harder to become a vanguard example. Continuing his report:

[Begin Mengistu recording] As I stated earlier, the main issue this year which demanded all our attention and abilities was the effort to contain the natural disaster. The efforts made in this respect, the results achieved and the experience gained have been truly exemplary. As is known, the program of action formulated by the Politburo, together with the emergency actions which will save the lives of our compatriots affected by the drought, has also formulated actions which will help towards securing a lasting solution to the problem. Enormous efforts have been made in this respect. In addition to assessing the extent of the problem, the emergency action included formulating and implementing programs to collect aid both internally and externally, and to distribute emergency relief aid to compatriots quickly in a coordinated manner. In the emergency relief action priority was given to informing the world community that the extent of the problem was beyond our capability and to collecting assistance.

In response to our appeal, food, medicine, clothes, transportation and other necessary material support was sent by the world community in a humanitarian gesture which will never be forgotten. It was quickly distributed to our needy compatriots and hence we were able to save the lives of millions. Since our appeal to the world community, almost 9 million quintals of food were sent between October [1984] and August 1985 and we have distribted this to our needy compatriots. When valued in cash the assistance we have received in terms of medicines, clothes, vehicles and other material from various sources, namely government, international and regional organizations and also charitable agencies and individuals, is estimated to be over 1 billion birr.

We would like to take this opportunity to once again express our indebtedness to all governments and international aid agencies who have helped us in many ways in the efforts to correct the tragic situation brought about by the natural disaster which is the most depressing of all the problems we have faced in our country's recent history. [applause][End recording]

Continuing his report, the comrade secretary general said that, due to the low development stage we are in, it is not easy to overcome the natural problems we are faced with all by ourselves. So we had no alternative but to ask for assistance from the world community. Even though we collected the material assistance needed to contain the problem, mostly through aid, it required great sacrifices on the part of the government and citizens of the country in transporting, distributing and administering the aid provided and in putting right through our own efforts problems which could not be solved through external aid.

The organizational capability and coordination required to transport aid of such magnitude to needy areas and distribute it to the victims properly cannot be assessed too lightly. The number of our compatriots assisted, both those who live in the shelter camps and those assisted on a daily basis between October and August totalled amost 7.5 million. Pointing to this number not only demonstrates the extent of the problem but the great efforts it has required to contain the problem.

On top of this, the areas affected by the drought do not even have enough drinking water or wood for fuel. Hence even though there was no alternative but to transport drinking water and fuel wood from considerable distances, prompt action taken to find a permanent solution to the drinking water problem in Welo, Tigrai, Northern Shewa and Hararge regions in particular, which were severely hit by the drought, enabled us to complete the digging and commissioning of over 30 wells in a short time. As food shortages cause more suffering to children, the comrade secretary general pointed out that it is important to formulate special plans in this respect, talking on the care being provided to children in particular, he said:

[Begin Mengistu recording] In this respect, in all regions affected by the drought, great efforts have been made to alleviate the suffering of the children by establishing many feeding stations. At present, through the efforts of the government and various aid agencies, almost 2 million children are being assisted at special feeding centers. Another serious situation which comes about due to natural disaster is the problem of health. Great efforts have been necessary to provide health care to the needy compatriots. In this respect, a special health campaign was launched by (?bringing) medical professionals from all the country's health institutions, strengthening the health institutions in drought-affected areas and building new ones.

As is clear to anyone, in view of the extent of the natural disaster this year, in our efforts to bring timely and necessary aid to our needy compatriots, we have made more or less (?stopped) our usual work and have employed mass organizations and even the support of our Revolutionary Armed Forces for this duty. In view of the large areas of our country which were affected by the problem, the fact that our people in the rural areas live far apart from each other and that the areas where many of the affected people lived were inaccessible, the enormity of the problems we faced is clear to everyone. [End recording] Continuing his speech, our comrade revolutionary leader said that roads had to be built quickly in a revolutionary spirit in order to bring aid to some areas. Air transport had been used to drop aid into areas which are inaccessible by road. We shall only be satisfied when we have created conditions which ensure that our country will never again be faced with such a depressig problem. We have great admiration for and confidence in the great efforts made by the working people of the country in response to the call by the WPE and revolutionary government to contain the present problem.

The second main objective of the action program was to carry out, in a revolutionary manner and in line with the WPE programs, development measures which will create a permanent solution to the recurrent drought problem in the country. In this respect great emphasis has been laid on the resettling of severely affected farmers from Welo, Tigrai, North and Southern Shewa and Southern Gonder, regions whose natural wealth has been completely run down and which are constantly being hit by drought, to virgin and fertile parts of our country. In order to solve the problems caused by the shortage of produce from the agricultural sector and the population density and uneven distribution of land seen in the highlands, resettlement has been clearly noted in [word indistinct] the WPE program and the 10-year perspective plan.

Even though the resettlement program was formulated as a (?development plan), it was not implemented to the extent to which it is being carried out this year. Since the program was formulated as a result of the pressure put on us by the natural disasters we faced [passage indistinct]. On the one hand we have provided complete emergency relief and on a daily basis to millions of our compatriots, while, on the other hand we have transported 510,287 families from the north to the west and have embarked them on the building of a new life. We were able to carry out this plan during our activities from November to July and the struggle and sacrifice required to collect all these people from their villages, transport them from one part of the country to another and lay the ground for conditions to enable them to live a stable life cannot be viewed lightly. Continuing his report he said:

[Begin Mengistu recording] First of all it was necessary to survey by land and air the areas where the new resettlement villages were to be built and to pick out the areas suited for establishing villages and for agriculture. For this work 227 surveyors were deployed and through their tireless work, day and night, the surveying of 928 resettlement areas was completed in a short time in Gambela, Metekel, Metema [place indistinct] and other areas. As the areas chosen for resettlement were sparsely populated [word indistinct] it was necessary to build new villages in most areas. In this respect through the great efforts made by the workers deployed, within a short time they built 1,500 km of roads of various grades and created conditions for the speedy implementation of the resettlement program.

They have also repaired and expanded the airports in Mekele, Shire, Axum, Gonder, Baherdar and [place indistinct]. The efforts to build new airports in Gambela, Metekel, and Metema have greatly contributed towards the success of the efforts to contain the problems caused by natural disasters in general.

Another major activity which required the [word indistinct] participation of thousands of workers was the building of houses for each resettling family. In this respect the participation of farmers in the areas where settlement work was being carried out has the vanguard place. The farmers in Ilubabor, Welega, and Gojam, have, within a surprisingly short period, by traveling long distances and using their own tools, built (?houses) for the resettlers. Students, teachers, and administrative workers from Addis Ababa, Alemaya and Asmara Universities, and students from various educational institutions administered by the Higher Education Commission and [word indistinct], went on a campaign during the rainy season and proved in action their support to the national movement to solve the problems faced by their compatriots. Secondary school students and [word indistinct] around the resettlement areas have provided major services by building houses and other services for the resettlers. [End recording]

Continuing his report, the comrade secretary general said that through the participation of all sectors of society, 200,000 buildings for residence and other administrative and social services have been built in the resettlement areas. As the areas where the resettlement was being carried out had no previous social services, it was important to at least build the basic ones during this period. Hence, giving priority to health services, we have provided extensive health services which are better than any found in other parts of our country for our resettling compatriots.

Even though our plan had been to build 1 clinic for every 5 resettlement areas, namely for 2,500 heads of families, through the great efforts made so far we have fulfilled conditions whereby each resettlement area, namely 500 heads of families, more or less gets 1 clinic. In order to treat problems which are beyond the clinic we have built in convenient places three health centers each in Gambela and Metekel and two in Asosa. In addition, there are [words indistinct] hospital services in Metelel and Ososa, and efforts have been made to expand and (?equip) the existing hospital in Gambela so that it provides a complete service to the resettling people.

Another major area of focus in the efforts to protect the lives of the settlers is the expansion of drinking water services. Through the collectivized efforts of workers deployed in the field who worked day and night, the digging of (?93 deep) water wells and 6 springs has been completed, and we have created conditions whereby the majority of the people have access to clean drinking water. The comrade secretary general said that the main objective of the resettlement program is to give the resettlers a chance to carry out modern farming in the fertile lands they have been resettled in and to improve their living standards quickly. The main task we have focused on in order to implement the programs is to fulfill the preparations necessary to establish modern farms. Hence, agricultural services which help in establishing modern farms have been planned, and these agricultural service methods will be strengthened and will serve as a model for our plans to organize agriculture along modern lines in other parts of our country.

Continuing his report the comrade secretary general said:

[Begin Mengistu recording] According to this method, three professionals who will provide services for better farming methods have been deployed in each resettlement village. Three experts who will issue directives and coordinate and give further support to the professionals in the villages have been assigned to every five villages. These will be experts in agricultural development, environmental protection, and organization. In addition to this an agricultural development office, staffed by professionals who will plan, coordinate, and follow up the implementation of the agricultural service in each resettlement village, has been established. [End recording]

Continuing his report the comrade revolutionary leader said that two senior experts in agriculture, two in natural resources development, one in livestock, and one in (?social life), with one coordinator, have been assisgned to these offices. In this respect, in Gambela, Metekel, Asosa, Metema and other resettlement areas in general, 545 agricultural professionals have been deployed in resettlement areas and are carrying out their work. The comrade secretary general noted that in view of the deployment and expertise of the professionals, one can say that the necessary preparations to change the economic and social lives of our resettling compatriots has been quickly fulfilled.

The other precondition for organizing modern farming is the establishment of tractor services. As the resettlement areas are areas where the virgin land needs to be developed, and since livestock farming is uncommon, it is difficult to get oxen for plowing. Based on this tangible problem and on the lasting [word indistinct] method of our agricultural development, there is no alternative but to establish tractor service stations in resettlement areas, and hence plans have been formulated which will enable the provision of this service in all the resettlement areas.

The plan is to establish one complete tractor station in each resettlement area and to establish substations in central places after assessing the number and distribution of resettling farmers in each area. Even though time did not allow us to go ahead with our plan to organize fully equipped tractor services, the main stations have, at least on a temporary basis, been set up in all the resettlement areas. Substations have also been set up, even though not in the required numbers or organization. In order to provide complete tractor services, all the tractors assembled in the country have been deployed for resettlement, and by buying additional tractors from abroad and collecting as many tractors as possible from state farms, 532 tractors have been deployed to resettlement areas and put to work within a short time.

More difficult than collecting the tractors was the task of finding professionals to operate and repair them. In this respect the efforts made to overcome the problem by collecting such professionals from all government offices and training others were immense. The efforts made to provide tools to the resettlers were also immense. As with the case of the tractors, all the hand tools being produced within the country were deployed for this national activity, and relentless efforts were carried out to fulfill the resettlers' needs by also buying additional hand tools from abroad. Mengistu said that the hand tools distributed to the resettlers up to July, such as axes, hoes, spades, hammers, scythes, and the like, numbered 1.2 million.

[Begin Mengistu recording] Along with hand tools, extensive efforts have been made to distribute oxen, giving priority to those who have been settled in areas already populated. The biggest problem in this respect is the general shortage of oxen in the country as a result of the drought over previous years. As the weather in our country varies from one (area) to another, the task of collecting oxen from various parts for use in settlement areas has not been as easy as we had desired. Although the task of gathering oxen has not been extensively carried out according to our original plan due to these objective problems, it has been possible to distribute a total of 18,773 oxen to settlers through government efforts and through the aid given by farmers to help rehabilitate their compatriots. When I state that out of this number about 8,000 oxen have been donated by farmers located in settlement areas, the extent to which Ethiopian farmers have rallied to contribute to alleviating the plight of their compatriots becomes clear. [applause] In this respect, while settlers were being transported and production machinery and qualified personnel were being gathered and transported, it was necessary during that period to work at night as well in order to select, survey, and clear areas so that our settlers could embark on farming. In addition to the problem of time, the limited data available on harvesting seasons in the areas, the closeness of the rainy season in all areas, and the more than estimated quantity of rain affected the implementation of the farming development program.

Although the period was a difficult one in this respect, through the all-out efforts made by the settlers themselves, farmers in these areas, and workers sent to organize the settlers, it was possible to plough 72,132 hectares [ha] for surplus crops, 12,055 ha for domestic crops. [sentance as heard] A total of 84,187 ha have been plowed, and 74,189 ha of land have been planted. There is a difference in the area of land plowed and that which has been planted; this is due to the heavy rain fall which rendered part of the plowed land useless for planting. In view of the fact that this same problem is still evident in many areas, it is estimated that agricultural production will not be as high as originally anticipated. [End recording]

The comrade secretary general added that the majority of crops planted in all areas are corn, sorghum, soy beans, tef and similar crops. Experimental oil and industrial [as heard] crops like sesame, nug, cabbage, peanuts, beans, and rice are being planted in order to find out which crops are suitable to particular areas and to try and fulfill the various needs of the settlers. On realizing that areas in which settlement is being carried out are suitable for the cultivation of fruits, about 7,000 mango seedlings and 34,000 papaya seedlings have been distributed and planted by settlers; banana seedlings have also been planted in many areas. The comrade secretary general stated that although still in its initial stages, bee-keeping is also being increased in some areas. The state of forests in areas where settlement is being carried out has been preserved for a long time. The necessary attention has been given to coordinate farming with afforestation in order to cope with the pressure put on forests by the permanent settlement of people in those areas.

In spite of the fact that other important tasks requiring the immediate attention of the settlers existed, over 400,000 tree seedlings have been planted by them as a basis for reafforestation. The problem we face is indeed heavy in all its aspects. We have mobilized all our available manpower, finance and materials to cope with it. Turning them to the work done under the plan of action drafted by the Politburo to alleviate the pressure of drought on the economy, he said:

[Begin Mengistu recording] Another major focus of the action plan drafted by the Politburo to alleviate the pressure on the economy by the effects of drought and particularly to alleviate the impoverishment of the people, are further expanded and coordinated steps to develop the productivity of the agricultural sector of the economy and make it gradually less of a hostage to the whims of nature. In this respect it was intended to provide a wide range of services to help increase agricultural productivity, expand state farms, educate the farmer with particular reference to irrigation and to create suitable conditions for the intensification of the cultivation of domestic crops in urban and rural areas. Apart from the direct and comprehensive efforts of the government, great hopes were pinned on the current full-time efforts and participation of the farmer.

Similarly, the plan formulated for other sectors of the economy was intended to help the working people understand the extent of the country's problems so that they would increase productivity by fully utilizing all the means of produciton and applying cost-effective methods. We must strive to assess our strong and weak sides in carrying out these and other tasks laid down by the plan of action by examining our experiences. As has been the case in applying daily emergency aid and the resettlement program, major efforts have been witnessed in all fields of work throughout the country to implement other parts of the plan of action in practical terms.

It would no exaggeration to say that the plan of action has, through the committees established throughout the country to deal with natural problems, assessed the potential resources of each area and created conditions under which it has formulated a plan to contain its problem by means of its own efforts, the practical implementation of which has commenced. At the national level, the action plan has created opportunities for self-help activities with very encouraging results affecting even very backward areas where the level of production remains undeveloped. In this respect, there is no area in our country which has not witnessed activities to implement the plan of action, though the extent may vary.

In particular, the activities witnessed as regards stepping up the cultivation of domestic crops in urban and rural areas are very encouraging. In spite of the fact that we cannot demonstrate these efforts statistically due to the existing weakness affecting the collection of data in our country, the activity has been extensive and all sections of society have participated as planned. [Words indistinct] and through various mass associations and forums, previously unused land has been extensively developed.

Similar activities have been undertaken around factories wherever this has been possible. Major efforts have been made in schools, army camps and surrounding areas — in short in all areas where there is sufficient water and land — to expand the cultivation of domestic crops and the use of irrigation. The efforts made to institute irrigation, particularly in rural areas, are highly commendable. Efforts have been made in many areas to grow potatoes, onions, cabbage and so forth in large quantities by taking advantage of the short rains. It is a fact that inasmuch as the activities to expand the cultivation of domestic crops nationwide are novel, they have faced problems that will be averted in the future by the experience gained. Because production in some areas exceeded local consumption and because a tradition of eating vegetables has not yet developed, there were problems of marketing and storage.

These problems can be solved by studying the amount and type of the consumption in the area, by coordinating production and especially by formulating methods in which large-scale food products such as potatoes which have many uses, or vegetables, can be stored for a long time. As has been stated in the plan of action, the activities embarked upon by the farmers to expand irrigation to free him from the negative effects of nature, by coordinating his labor and his instruments of production are an encouraging beginning. The amount of land jointly developed through irrigation by farmers is estimated to amount to (?50,000) hectares. This is over half the amount of land developed through irrigation through government efforts.

These activities which have taken place in a period of less than a year, in addition to being a major step forward, have helped us understand that in order to make farming less dependent on nature our main hope is to encourage the current work which has already started. It is estimated that had the land irrigated by the farmers been developed by the government it would have cost about 400 million birr. I think that when the activities of the farmers by coordinating their labor and tools are valued in terms of money, they not only demonstrate the scope of their activities but also tangibly indicate the necessity of making the farmers produce on a joint basis in order to transform agricultural production to a higher level. In addition to the above-mentioned on increasing agricultural productivity, extensive encouragement has been given on a nationwide and zonal level to make the farmer produce full time during the short and long harvests. The farmers themselves, who are the ones who suffer the most during periods of drought, have made greater efforts than ever before so as to take advantage of the favorable changes in the climate. In the country's regions which were badly hit by last year's drought in particular, the farmers have, using hand tools as well, made great efforts to prepare the land for planting. Nevertheless, since the short rains did not fall in all parts of the country in sufficient amounts, and as a result of various pressures that last year's drought will put on this year's harvest, it is not conceivable that we shall fully alleviate during the next harvest the food and agriculture produce shortage we are facing.

Not only have the short rains come rather late, the amount of rainfall and its distribution has also been insufficient. Hence, even though the situation in general is better than that of last year, the harvest of the short rainy season is still not expected to be sufficient in most parts of the country. Even though the rains during the rainy season have been sufficient in most parts of the country and have even fallen more than is necessary in some parts of the country, the amount of rain in eastern Welo, eastern Tigrai, and some other parts is still very little.

In addition to the fact that there is insufficient rain, what will put a lot of pressure on the harvest in 1978 is the inability to contain within a short time the heavy damage caused by last year's drought to the farmer's oxen for plowing and to seeds. Realizing the problem, the government has allocated a larger budget for the purchase of seeds and oxen, and we have also received some financial aid for this purpose from international organizations and charitable agencies.

In this respect, in order to assist our efforts at the national level with efforts at the regional level, money for the purchase of seeds and oxen has been budgeted at regional levels. Nevertheless, due to the shortage of seeds and oxen throughout the country brought about by the drought, and even though great efforts have been made at all levels, it has been impossible to match the supplies to the needs of the farmers. Hence, in some areas land has been left idle. One of the programs formulated in the action program to increase agricultural output concerned state farms. In this respect, in addition to the regular plan for state farms for 1984-85, plans were made to harvest fast-growing crops through the use of irrigation on 11,400 ha of land and to cultivate additional land during the dry season and [word indistinct].

Even though the plans to cultivate additional land were not as successful as expected, due to problems in finding land which could be easily cleared for farming on time, it was possible to harvest over 200,000 quintals of additional crops during the short rains by tilling 3,050 ha of existing farms, and during the short rains and [word indistinct] by tilling 6,560 ha of new land, amounting to a total of 9,610 ha of land.

Thanks to their great efforts, workers at state farms completed their planned work ahead of time and carried out an extensive work campaign to assist in the implementation of the planned program of extensive farming in resettlement areas. Even though the campaign by state farms to help the resettlement program had not been as successful as planned due to heavy rains, nevertheless, the work done by the workers who even worked at night is very commendable. [applause] [End recording]

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces said this in his central report. Our comrade revolutionary leader then went on to explain that among the pressures the drought has put on our country is the reduction in the amount of produce for export. Listeners, we shall present the second part of our report after the 1800 GMT news. We end the first part of the report.

### Part II

*EA041330 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1805 GMT 2 Sep 85*

[Part 2 of 3-part announcer-read review of Central Report by Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Central Committee of the WPE, to the third regular session of the WPE Central Committee on 2 September; location not specified]

[Text] As our comrade revolutionary leader disclosed in his report, among the problems created by the drought which has hit the country is the fall off in exports. In his report he said that among the timely actions taken under the action plan to ease the effect of this fall on the country's foreign exchange was the decision to increase export production for, in particular coffee, incense, myrrh and livestock. In line with this, due to great efforts made on livestock production, livestock exports this year have gone up over previous years. As regards the coffee sector, even though it is known that production has fallen due to the drought, the results achieved due to the extensive campaign made by party and government bodies at various levels to stop coffee smuggling and export it on time, can be said to be satisfactory when seen from the point of view of the drought.

The other focus of the action plan was action to contain food shortages in towns due to natural problems. In line with this, even though extensive efforts were made to buy and collect grain in the country, it was not possible to solve the problem of the people in towns by local purchases only due on the one hand to a decrease in agricultural production and on the other and to obstacles created by selfish and greedy traders. Even though this period was subject to many pressures from various directions, due to the great attention given to the problem by the government, 3.5 million quintals of wheat were brought by spending 130 million birr in foreign exchange.

Of this, 1.5 million quintals has arrived in the country and has been distributed and the remainder will arrive in due succession during the next 2 months. He said that by such actions we have tried to ease the problems of the working people. Continuing his report, our comrade revolutionary leader said the following:

[Begin Mengistu recording] Included in the work of the action program, which demanded from us a very high degree of coordination, was transportation. It is not hard to imagine how difficult it was to collect aid for our compatriots from outside and inside the country and transport it to the aid distribution centers, to transport very large numbers of settlers, compatriots, and to transport production equipment and other goods to the places where they were wanted and also to fulfill the normal transportation needs of society. In view of the pressure on the transport capability of the country to fill all these needs, even though transport support has been provided to us by socialist countries international donor organizations and other governments, the organization of our transportation capabilities and the activities of workers and heads of departments to make the sector efficient was another exemplary achievement.

Since we concentrated on containing the natural problems, the limitation of our ability to implement all the programs which were formulated in our regular plan was clear to everybody. However, the efforts of workers in all sectors of the economy to implement the action plan to overcome the country's problems cannot be underestimated. Despite the evident problem of raw material shortages which affected the agricultural user organizations in particular, implementation of the action plan by the majority of the economic sectors can be said to have been satisfactory when seen from the point of view of the problems at the time.

As I stated earlier, due to the extensive activities on government farms, 90 percent of the plowing and sowing was completed on time as planned. If the efforts of last months to care for the crops continue and crop damage due to rain decreases, it is expected that production on government farms in 1986 will be better than in previous years.

Among encouraging initiatives undertaken in our national economy this year have been efforts to economize on raw materials, to manufacture spares locally and to reactivate means of production which have been standing idle due to lack of maintenance. These are signs of a bright future. Action taken and results attained under the WPE plan of developing the principle of living within the country's means in areas such as the use of government vehicles and fuel in particular cannot be underestimated. The fall of our annual consumption during a time of extensive activity related to the provision of emergency food aid and implementation of the resettlement program is clear proof of the correctness of our action to bring about savings. Even though the action taken as regards clothing has not brought about immediate advantages, its contribution toward eliminating the tendency towards competition based on conceit and strengthening the tendency to give priority to jobs and increase production is objectively apparent. There is no doubt that in the long run, strengthening this tendency will bring about a decline of the tendency of bragging about personal achievement, thus contributing towards the development of self-reliance and a strong national economy.

For this constructive and correct objective to become part of our culture by gaining full understanding and support from our society, I want to repeat the following: Some sections of society regard revolution and revolutionaries as being opposed to comfort and luxury. This is a very mistaken outlook and assumption. It is clear that we stand for socialism. Socialism is a system which consolidates absolutely stable and higher standards of living as well as fulfilling basic human needs.

As that is our aim, we not only advocate a comfortable and luxurious life but are struggling to ensure that all our people get this chance as opposed to just a few. The life of the majority of our people is not even from hand to mouth. When we talk about clothing, the number of our people who are walking about naked is not small. There are very many unemployed and prostitutes.

It has been said repeatedly that our country is one of the most backward and poorest in the world. But our poverty is attributable to nothing but the fact that our natural resources are not being properly applied. We are in a war declared on us by our internal and external class enemies who oppose our efforts during our long struggle after our great revolution to get rid of backwardness and exploitation. We face not only man-made problems but natural ones too. Although we are marching toward our objectives without being overcome by this complex situation, yet we have not had the chance to build our national economy as we would have wished. We still do not produce any defensive weapons by ourselves to secure the freedom and well-being of our mother country which was passed on to us by our fathers after defending it gallantly with very great sacrifices.

In the face of all these odds, we cannot even produce our daily food, we are captives of nature, we die of hunger and we have to be helped from outside. That is why we must spend the very little we have on fuel and transportation, which has nothing to do with our social and economic development or with glittering goods beyond our means, which cannot change us in any way, even very transiently, or help us produce our daily food needs. Of course, there are known forces of international exploitation and their lackeys, who want us to be their permanent dumping ground for their cheap goods and who criticize, discredit and even ridicule our efforts to restrict our life and tastes in order to become self-reliant.

Inasmuch as we are overwhelmed by our temporary needs, the question is: If we remain receivers of aid in terms of basics such as food or cover for our heads when the rest of our bodies are naked, then who are we? For what and for what objective do we stand? What will our country's fate and our peoples lot be? Our fathers and mothers say that even funerals can be dispensed with. This saying should not be taken as a joke or an anachronism but as a fatherly message which must be observed by the new generation.

As there is no solution other than depending on our own efforts, creativity, achievements and productivity, let us strengthen our determination, avoid being attracted by cheap and temporary things and march forward for the lasting and important development of the country, true independence and a secure and invincibly honorable existence under the great revolutionary byword: Each for all and all for each. [applause][End recording]

Continuing his report, the comrade secretary general said that having expressed our admiration for the activities of farmers in various fields under the leadership of the WPE does not mean that our problems are over. As is known, our present stage of development in terms of economic improvement depends on the extent of agricultural production. Whether the food shortage which hit us this year eases will be determined by the forthcoming 1985-86 harvest. Whether the raw material shortage affecting our industries eases and foreign exchange earnings essential to our economic growth increases will also be determined by the productivity of the agricultural sector. The action plan we laid down to contain natural disaster was based on the agricultural sector of the economy because of these objective realities. As we tried to explain in detail earlier, as a result of the extensive and coordinated efforts made to increase agriculture production by suspending various activities and due to improved climatic conditions, it is expected that production in 1986-86 will be higher than that of 1984-85.

However, it cannot satisfy our food needs, nor can it either solve totally or ease our other economic problems occasioned by the weakening of the agricultural sector. Evidence available at this stage indicates that in 1985-86 there will be a deficit balance of 10 million quintals between our food needs and what the agricultural sector will supply. From a regional point of view, this is a harsh deficit, particularly in drought-affected Tigray, Welo and Northern parts of Shewa. As stated earlier it did not rain satisfactorily in all parts of these regions and due to shortages of oxen and seed even in areas where there was enough rain, the farmers were not able to produce to full capacity. Inasmuch as the problem of oxen and seed supply affected more or less many parts of the country, there must be at least one successful harvest for agricultural productivity in other parts of the country to return to what it was before the drought.

To bridge the 1985-86 food deficit, outside aid must continue, he said, and the efforts we initiated under the correct program to increase agricultural production and economic productivity in general must be strengthened and continue. As has been stated repeatedly, backwardness is the basic reason for our people being exposed to starvation and sometimes to death whenever they are beset by natural disasters of international dimensions; and there can therefore be no rest until this basic problem has been overcome.

The comrade secretary general outlined the programs which are expected to yield very positive results in 1985-86, making special efforts based on the experiences of 1984-85.

The linchpin of our struggle in 1985-86 will be to give special attention to the implementation of the Politburo's action plan towards finding a lasting solution to the drought problem and bringing about self-sufficiency in food production. Distributing emergency food aid and resettling our chronically drought-hit compatriots in fertile parts of the country will be our main focus of attention during the coming year. Continuing his report, our comrade revolutionary leader said that when the 200,000 heads of families planned to be resettled during 1985-86 are added to those resettled this year, they will total more than 1.2 million compatriots.

Like this year, next year's resettlement activity will focus on these parts of our country having extensive terrain among the people in areas were there are forests of coffee which are never picked from one year to the next and go to waste and on other areas with extensive terrain. The resettlement program started late this year and there was little opportunity to study the terrain in the resettlement areas. Studying the terrain for next year's resettlement program has already started and it is also planned to transport settlers before the farming season to enable them to engage actively in production work right from the start. In addition to making favorable arrangements for the implementation of systematic resettlement and the extension of services, the plan envisages enabling the settlers becoming self-reliant by 1986-87.

As stated repeatedly, the main aim of the resettlement program is to lay a strong foundation for promoting the country's economic growth, as well as making the settlers self-sufficient in food. For this reason, the implementation of the resettlement plan will enable every settler head of family to clear at least half a hectare with his family in the form of a garden to supplement his food needs as well as being in a large cooperative farm.

The cooperative farm will be managed scientifically with tractors and the advice of agricultural experts provided by the government to help rehabilitate the settlers. The kind of crops produced will also be based on crop specialization according to the area. For the success of the settlers efforts to produce their own food, agricultural equipment, seeds and fertilizers will be adequately provided. In order to expand the modern cooperative farms, in addition to the tractors provided for the settlement areas this year, by gathering the ones that are in the country and by purchases from outside a total of 1,800 tractors will be organized in 3 main tractor service centers and 21 subcenters next year.

In addition to this, the necessary attention will be given to provide manpower by deploying experts permanently and to strengthen this through a campaign to implement the program as planned. The effort to establish economic and social services to protect the health and well-being of the settlers in order for the settlement program to succeed will continue. When the settlement program is implemented, the land expected to be cultivated by settlers' labor will be 185 hectares [as heard]. Cooperative farms which can be cultivated in 1985-86 by tractors and the clearing equipment provided will range from 126,000 to 140,000 hectares. In line with this, the total land to be cultivated in settlement areas will be more than 300,000 hectares. In addition to this, livestock rearing in settlement areas will be undertaken to help establish the settlers in a secure fashion and bee-keeping which began this year to supplement the income of the settlers will also be extensively expanded.

As this extensive development of our country's fertile land will contribute towards the progress of our resettlement program and the development of our economic growth, it needs to be backed up by scientific research. Hence, out of five research stations to be established in 1985-86, three will be established in the main resettlement areas. In his central report our comrade revolutionary leader said that in our efforts next year and in the following years to increase agricultural produce at the national level, emphasis will be put on increasing the productivity of farmers. Continuing his report Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said:

[Begin Mengistu recording] In this respect, out of five research centres to be established in 1985-86, three will be established in the main resettlement areas. In our efforts next year and in the coming years to increase agricultural produce at the national level, emphasis will be put on increasing the productivity of farmers. In this respect plans have been made to provide increased services to the farmers in 1985-86 such as fertilizers, high-grade seeds, pesticides and the like. Even though emphasis has been placed on supporting the farmers, increased productivity, especially since the outbreak of our revolution, it is clear that even during years of favorable climatic conditions the productivity of the farmers did not increase at the expected rate. Even though there are many reasons for this, it is possible to say that the main ones are the farmers' failure to make proper use of all the services provided, and, as noted repeatedly, the farmers' inability to correct some work shortcomings which they could have corrected or prevented through their own efforts.

Efforts we are making to increase to productivity of the agricultural sector of the economy by using various technical systems such as hybrid seeds, fertilizers, various pesticides and modern farming equipment is only to support the effort of the farmers but it cannot replace it. If land is not plowed in time, if seed is not sown in time, if weeding is not done in time and the necessary care is not taken, it is very wrong to say that all these technical aids such as fertilizers, pesticides and the like can bring good results by themselves.

On the other hand, it is very important closely to connect our efforts for increasing production with the efforts which must be made to stop grain being wasted at various stages. It is known that as grain is transported from harvest to consumers, 20 percent of it is wasted. The implementation of modern agricultural product handling is one very important step to be given attention. Without question our failure to introduce steps which can be taken by the farmer in order to make a great contribution toward increasing productivity is either due to the deficiencies of the service we are providing or due to lack of discipline on the part of the farmer to use advice given to improve production. Since it is not possible to provide technology and research which can make an enormous contribution toward increasing agricultural productivity within a short time, efforts to improve the services and stop waste which result from the traditional way of doing things must be given priority.

Area party members in particular have the responsibility to follow closely the advice and services given to farmers and to make sure that the farmers are producing in a disciplined manner. One of the most important tasks in order to achieve a continuous increase in agricultural productivity is to strengthen agricultural research work. [End recording]

Continuing his report our comrade secretary general said that even though there were some useful results achieved last year by agricultural research institutions, the direction of their research did not have a close relationship with our existing problems. Since our total economy is based on agriculture, the support given to agricultural research in budget and manpower deployment cannot be said to be satisfactory. He disclosed that with effect from next year, steps will be taken to strengthen research to enable the urgent problems of the country to be solved.

The comrade secretary general pointed out that intensified irrigation work which is the practical and reliable solution for increased agricultural production in order to secure it from the effects of drought is one important issue which must be given attention. He added that agitation must continue more strongly so that the good start this year can continue and the farmers can intensify their irrigation work in cooperation. The comrade secretary general disclosed that it is the government's role to support the efforts of the farmers, particularly with respect to large-scale irrigation schemes that need machinery. In addition medium-sized irrigation construction project teams will be formed at the zone level. He expressed confidence that the farmers will increase agricultural production more than last year assisted by the support they receive from the government and by their own efforts. In 1985, by direct government effort 6,000 hectare of small-scale irrigation, 4,000 hectare of medium and 2,000 hectare of large-scale irrigation totalling 12,000 hectare in all will be carried out.

He said that the figure for medium- and large-scale irrigation only includes work which will be carried out in 1985-86 and once the projects that have begun are completed one after the other each year, a total of 30,000 hectare of land will be cultivated. Another major task to be carried out by the government this year is the preparation of plans for water development and irrigation projects and strengthening of our construction capability. This will create conditions whereby irrigation work can be further expanded in the coming years. Continuing his report he said:

[Begin Mengistu recording] As I stated earlier, it is important to give special focus to backyard horticulture both in the urban and rural areas so as to contain the country's food shortages. This call for backyard farming points out the need for the whole of society to be involved in farming. The immediate economic benefits that such joint effort will bring cannot be viewed lightly. Taking into consideration the lessons we learned from our experiences this year, a larger and more extensive campaign will be launched by coordinating and planning the activities in all areas and planning ahead for crops which cause storage problems, such as fruit and vegetables, and by planning for the quanity of crops produced.

It is important to bring to an end the limitation of towns as food consumers of food only and to make them producers by supplementing backyard farming with poultry and dairy farming. The participation of town dwellers in the production effort not only helps to contain food shortages but also alleviates the problems caused by unbalanced diets which are clearly being seen in our society. We do not think that the material, financial administrative ability required to carry out this work on an extensive basis is beyond the capability of our towns.

It is believed that depending on the methods formulated by each town, the program will not only supplement the food needs of town dwellers but will also at least in a limited manner, alleviate unemployment. Hance, next year emphasis should be laid on ensuring that each town, depending on the effective situation there, organizes cooperatives through its associations and maps out and implements plans for self-help. The government will make every possible effort to assist towns by providing loans, professionals, seeds and the like. [End recording]

Continuing his report our revolutionary leader said that in the comprehensive development activities being carried out to free our country from its economic problems, another area of focus are our large livestock resources. One of the facts noted in international documents when dealing with Ethiopia's development opportunities, is our wealth in livestock. It is an often repeated fact that in its livestock resources Ethiopia is first country in Africa and among the first 10 countries in the world. Nevertheless we cannot say we have benefitted from this extensive wealth.

As a result of a special campaign launched this year we exported over 200,000 head of livestock. Nevertheless the fact that the greatest number of exports in previous years did not exceed 50,000 head clearly shows our weakness in this area. Through documents compiled in the field it is estimated that through our livestock wealth in the southern lowlands only, we can market over 500,000 cattle and almost 700,000 sheep and goats annually. Of these the internal market will only account for about 12 percent. The situation in other parts of the country is similar. It is clear that based on this fact our livestock wealth is being smuggled out of the country and is benefitting outsiders.

Some of the major factors contributing to this situation are the fact that our livestock wealth is concentrated in border areas, our inability to provide, in the required amount, goods which our livestock farming compatriots require and our failure to control the contraband trade properly due to the low organizational level of our livestock farming compatriots.

As a result of these factors not only were we not able to benefit from our livestock wealth but since our livestock farming methods are unorganized, this has brought about heavy losses to the country's natural wealth. As one of the reasons contributing to our being repeatedly hit by drought is the depletion of our natural wealth, urgent emphasis needs to be laid on ensuring that livestock farming is conducted in a modern manner which will not damage our natural resources. The comrade revolutionary leader said that, in general, in order to benefit from our huge livestock resources properly we need to lay emphasis on improving the living standards of our livestock farmers, especially those living in border areas, further connecting their production activities with the country's economy and taking special measures concerning livestock development. Continuing his speech he said:

[Begin Mengistu recording] In this respect, in order to increase the country's ability to earn foreign exchange, we need to lay emphasis on planning for and implementing suitable livestock (?trading) methods. Such trading methods should be coordinated with the need to satisfy the livestock farmers needs for food and material goods. Coordinating the lives of nomads will not only helps us benefit from our livestock wealth but will also help us to improve their living standards. Together with this short term action it is important to establish a modern livestock agroindustry in Hararge, bale, Sidamo, the Awash Valley and Asab where the wealth is concentrated and to map out programs for its coordinated expansion.

In this respect, as the development of our livestock wealth helps to speed up the country's economic growth, special effort has been made to study implementation methods of the 1985-86 development programs in order to create favorable conditions for their implementation over the years. Obviously the development program formulated to make full use of our livestock must include our marine wealth. We have a vast marine wealth in the Red Sea, and in lakes and rivers in various parts of our country. Just as the case was with our livestock, the benefits we have obtained from our marine wealth are not compatible with our vast resources. In the general efforts to overcome the food shortage and increase our foreign exchange earnings, the development of marine wealth will be a major contributory factor. [End recording]

Continuing his report, the comrade secretary general said, in this respect, besides dealing with our natural wealth and the benefits we could gain from it, the task of taking practical actions is one of the main requirements needed to alleviate our problem today. He pointed out that from now on programes will be formulated for organizing fishermen in cooperatives and strengthening the work of governmental institutions involved in marine trade. He added that another task essential for increasing productivity and improving the economic and social life of the farmers, is to collectivize farmers in villages. The collectivization of farmers will create favorable conditions for extending political, economic and social services to the farmers in the villages. He said that the collectivization of farmers in villages means pooling their joint energy to ensure their security and that of the area.

[Begin Mengistu recording] It is to be recalled that, for realizing these and other benefits resolutions had been passed during the WPE Central Committee second meeting to speed up the collectivization of farmers while still maintaining the option of individual farming.

In this respect we have found that the fruitful work carried out in Hararge Region clearly shows that the method we have adopted is the correct one. The work carried out in the region, under the leadership of the regions WPE committee and through the coordination of relevant governmental and mass organizations, to collectivize 375,277 people in 2,115 new villages is ideal. [applause] The task of establishing villages in Hararge Region is examplary not only in its vast work but also in view of the fact that the houses built within a short time were mostly built using material from houses which had fallen down, thereby saving our natural wealth.

On the basis of the experience gained in Hararge we realize that as long as the collectivization of farmers in villages is carried out in a proper manner, the task will not be as complicated as expected. The main issue is to explain clearly to the farmers the benefits of collectivization and getting them involved in the planning and implementation process. If our implementation of the work complies with popular methods, there is no reason why we should not reach our goals. Our struggle is to bring a better life to the farmers. In the work to be carried out next year and in the coming years in respect of hastening agricultural growth, the collectivization of farmers in villages is essential and hence coordinated efforts are expected from all regions to show full results within a short time. [End recording]

Continuing his report, Comrade Mengistu said that we have repeatedly pointed out that one of the main reasons why our country is repeatedly hit by drought is because our natural wealth, especially our forests have been depleted. We can clearly see that if our natural wealth continues to be depleted, our country's climate will take a turn for the worse.

As is known climatic stability and agricultural growth are dictated by the conditions of natural wealth. Hence it has been noted in our party's program and the 10-year perspective plan that a special program will be formulated to protect and strengthen our depleted natural wealth. Accordingly, extensive programs have been planned to protect the country's forests and to develop them.

This program points out that participation and duty expected from the whole of society in protecting and developing our forest wealth as society is the beneficiary of this wealth.

For the program to have the participation and support of the whole of society it has been presented for discussions by party members, mass organization at national level and government organizations. Based on the opinions presented, with effect from 1985-86 a soil, forest and wildlife conservation campaign will be launched. Since one of the tasks which needs our emphasis in our struggle to eliminate natural problems from our motherland and to bring about a lasting and stable life of equality for our people is the protection and development of our natural wealth, and our forests in particular, we all need to embark on the program formulated toward this end. As it is not possible to ignore this fact and say we are carrying out development work, total, unlimited and relentless efforts are expected from our society in this respect. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said that in our development plan for 1985-86 formulated to make us self-sufficient in food and to increase agricultural productivity, other additional programs which assist in increasing productivity in other fields have also been formulated.

## KENYA

### Ugandan Government Requests Talks Adjournment

*EA051033 Nairobi Domestic Service in English*
*1000 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] The Ugandan peace talks, which have been going on in Nairobi between the Ugandan Government and the National Resistance Army, have adjourned at the request of the Ugandan Government to allow them time for further consultation.

His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, who has been chairing the peace talks, appealed to both parties to continue observing the cease-fire and also avoid adverse press publicity against each other.

## CAMEROON

### Ivorian Minister Delivers Message to Biya

*AB042051 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, this evening, granted audience to an Ivorian special envoy. The envoy, Minister of State Camille Alliali, bore a special message for the head of state from his Ivorian counterpart. The envoy later declined to disclose to newsmen the contents of the message neither would he comment on his discussions with the head of state.

## CHAD

### Habre Recalls Recommendations at Meeting End

*AB041430 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Excerpts] A large number of militants were at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation today to attend the closing session of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR], which was officially opened last 17 August by the president of the republic and founding chairman of the movement. During many days the members of the Central Committee worked hard. They carefully examined the guidelines of the national policy in all its aspects, that is issues relating to general policy and external relations, national defense and security, economy, finance, and development. Other issues examined by members of the Central Committee were administrative, legal, educational issues as well as communication, organization of militants, and health and social welfare.

In his closing address, President Hissein Habre recalled the various recommendations made to the government by the members of the Central Committee, and then pointed out that they contained objectives to be achieved. This is why he called on each Chadian to contribute his share to the efforts being made toward national reconstruction. Therefore, all the Chadian people must actively and voluntarily support the national institutions. In this connection, the head of state stressed the need for the people to be truly motivated first to do such a work and called on all militants to redouble their efforts.

Touching on the recommendations of the Central Committee calling for assistance to soldiers' families, the head of state pointed out the real significance of the gesture and hoped it would be translated into actions. By donating 1 month's salary to the families of the soldiers, the members of the cabinet, of the National Consultative Council [CNC], of the UNIR Central Committee, the general directors and heads of services, as well as all the Chadian cadres of the parastatals and private enterprises, will show solidarity toward those brothers who ensure the protection of the fatherland, that is the protection of all of us.

At the end of the meeting the members of the Central Committee made various recommendations. The recommendations concerning general policy and external relations, economic, financial and developmental issues were read by (Ahmatse Fara), while the recommendations on administrative and legal issues as well as the motion of support for Chadians living in the occupied areas were read by Guissou Mamadou. As for the recommendations concerning education, communication, and organization of militants, as well as the resolution on defense and security issues, they were read by (Bicharo Issouf Adar).

Recommendation concerning general policy and external relations: The Central Committee urges the government to continue its efforts to bring about lasting peace in Chad; to do its best in view of securing the withdrawal of Libyan troops from the national territory, and to seek ways and means for a peaceful coexistence with Libya; to continue dialogue with all the opponents inside and outside the countty to restore national harmony; to pursue the policy it adopted on 7 June 1982.

Recommendations on defense and security issues: The Central Committee decides that all UNIR grass-root sections and all the inhabitants should be widely sensitized on problems concerning defense and security, the responsibility of which falls on each Chadian. It decides that the UNIR should reinforce, equip, and develop the people's revolutionary militia in towns and particularly in border villages. It decides that the government should sensitize the security agents on the need for more efficiency in their work.

It urgently calls on the nations, active forces to strongly oppose domination, division, exploitation, bondage, and any sort of aggression from wherever it comes. It calls on peace- and justice-loving countries to help the government to recover the integrity of the national territorial.

Recommendations concerning the social conditions of soldiers and of their families: The Central Committee recommends to the government to hold 1 month's salary of all the members of the cabinet, the CNC, the Central Committee, of general directors and heads of services, as well as all Chadian cadres of the parastatals and private enterprise, for the implementation of the important program aimed at improving the conditions of housing, education, and medical care of the soldiers' families.

Motion of support for comrade founding chairman and chairman of the Central Committee: The Central Committee supports and unconditionally encourages him in his continued efforts for peace, unity, independence, territorial integrity, national reconstruction, and development.

### Bardai Announces Declaration From GUNT Meeting

*AB032256 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Cotonou Declaration adopted at the end of the conference of the Transitional National Union Government, GUNT, held in Cotonou from 22 to 30 August — read by Dr (Manda), member of the secretariat of the conference]

[Summary] Cotonou Declaration: Our country, which has been experiencing a particularly tragic situation, calls on all patriots for self-sacrifices in order to establish a just and lasting peace in our country. "The components of GUNT, signatories of the Lagos Accord, fighting against the imperialist (?lackeys) of Ndjamena, solemnly undertake before national and international opinion to implement the present declaration in order to regulate the national liberation struggle."

To this end, it undertakes to do everything to achieve an integration within government forces while respecting the identity of each military component.

"Second, they declare their permanent readiness to work with all patriotic Chadian organizations professing the same ideas for the achievement of a national fighting (?force).

"Third, (?adopt) the same anti-imperialist, antiregionalist and antineocolonialist stand; the same liberation struggle for a genuine independence; the safeguard of the territorial integrity, unity, and national sovereignty; and the secularity of the Chadian state.

"Fourth, undertake (?to fight) by all means feudalism, regionalism, and confessionalism in all of its forms."

Fifth, undertake to make sure that no faction maintains parallel military and political ties that may compromise the struggle.

Sixth, continue with determination the struggle until the total liberation of Chad.

Seventh, decide to combine their forces in order to accelerate the process of the integration of the fighting forces.

"Eighth, decide to redefine the basis of their cooperation with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and to diversify their diplomatic relations.

"Ninth, note the need to draw up a common strategy of negotiation likely to bring peaceful solutions to the Chadian crisis."

Tenth, in drawing lessons from past experiences, undertake to put an end to some parts of the Lagos Accord in order to restructure the GUNT to make it more operational.

"Issued in Cotonou on 30 August, 1985." [applause]

### Oueddei Returns Home

*AB041215 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] The conference of exchange of views and reflection — the great national and international political event — grouping the various factions of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], ended in Cotonou on 30 August. The comrade president of GUNT, Goukouni Oueddei, and his important delegation left Cotonou the following day, Saturday, 31 August, on board a [word indistinct] and returned to the liberated zone via Sebha. Indeed in this Libyan city, the comrade head of state was by the side of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, guide of the Libyan revolution, for the ceremonies marking the 16th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution. The presence of the GUNT chairman at this great and popular celebration has renewed the militant faith between us and demonstrated that relations between Chadian and Libyan brothers are very good. It also showed that the anti-imperialist alliance of the two revolutions is excellent, following the (?clarification of the matter) between these two revolutions. The Libyan and Chadian people will resolutely work hand in hand in their common fight against international imperialism and reaction as well as for the economic and social progress of the popular masses.

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### EEC-CFEC Fact-Finding Group Arrives for Visit

*AB042048 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] An EEC-CFEC [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation] delegation arrived in Malabo this morning from (?Luxembourg) and France. The delegation, which is headed by Mr (Bernard), arrived in our country for information about the hydroelectric power station project in Riaba. The fact-finding delegation was today welcomed by Carmelo Mbono Nka, director general of industry and power.

## ZAIRE

### Mobutu Meets Head of French Military Cooperation

*AB050926 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] General Beal, head of military cooperation at the French Ministry of Cooperation, was received yesterday afternoon by the supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces. The audience took place at the Tshatshi Camp. He was accompanied to the audience with the founding chairman of the party by General Likulia Bolongo, secretary of state for national defense. The audience was held in the presence of the French ambassador to Zaire. Following the audience, he presented a balance-sheet of the military cooperation between Zaire and France. In any case, General Beal is very satisfied with the level of this cooperation.

### Army Receives Military Outfits From South Korea

*AB310934 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 31 Aug 85*

[Text] Yesterday the Republic of Korea presented the Zairian Armed Forces 30,000 military outfits: 15,000 combat outfists and 15,000 were camouflage uniforms, during a ceremony presided jointly over by the South Korean ambassador to Zaire, Mr Chon Sun-kyu and by the secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, General Likulia Bolongo. In his address, the South Korean ambassador expressed happiness in noting that Zairian-Korean relations have expanded and strengthened, and he also expressed his determination to consolidate them. The secretary of state for national defense and security territorial security, General Likulia Bolongo, expressed his pleasure with the donation in the name of the commander in chief of Zairian Armed Forces, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who remains faithful to the policy of overture and who grants particular attention to military cooperation between Zaire and the countries which share to a certain extend community of views and interests with Zaire.

### Official Leaves for IPU Session in Canada

*AB311115 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 31 Aug 85*

[Text] Late yesterday afternoon, Citizen Bomandeke Bonyeka, second vice-chairman of Legislative Council, left Kinshasa for 12-day visit to Ottawa, Canada, to take part of the 74th session of the Interparliamentarian Union which convenes from 1-8 September. Citizen Bomandeke, who is leading a 5-man delegation, declared that this session will discuss on issues related to the struggle against international terrorism, narcotics drugs, and decolonization. Zaire, he added, will give the session her stand on the three issues.

### Commissioner Signs Forestry Accord With Canada

*AB021709 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1520 GMT 2 Sep 85*

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Sep (AZAP) — Citizen Ndjoli Balanga, state commissioner for environment, preservation of nature, and tourism, and Canadian External Relations Minister Honorable Monique Vezina on 29 August in Ottawa ratified a cooperation agreement which will enable Zaire to receive Canadian assistance in the field of forestry management.

According to the communique which comes from the Canadian Embassy in Kinshasa and was handed to AZAP today, the project, valued at 6.38 million Canadian dollars or 236 million Zaire, is being financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). It is aimed at improving the management capacity and control of Zaire's forestry resources in the fields of logistics as well as at improving its technical, financial, and human resources.

According to the same source, the cooperation is divided into four stages: the transformation of wood, the study and development of forestry resources, the reorientation of by-products from wood, and the training of engineers and skilled workers. CIDA's bilateral program has disbursed, since 1976, a total of 34.7 million Canadian dollars for the development of forestry resources in Zaire.

## GHANA

### 6,000 Citizens Held in Abidjan Compound

*AB050638 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Six thousand Ghanaians living in the Ivory Coast have been rounded in the capital, Abidjan, ostensibly for their protection. This follows exaggerated accounts that two Ivorians died in the violence that followed the football match between the Ivory Coast national team and the Black Stars in Kumasi last Sunday. According to reports, the Ghanaians are being kept in an open compound at Abidjan's Zone 4 police station. They are neither being given food nor medical care which they badly need.

Ghanaian diplomats have complained to the Ivorian authorities about the intolerable conditions in which their compatriots are being kept. Other reports say the Ghanaian communities in Grand Bassam and Bouake have also been victims of violent attacks.

In Accra, the special coordinator of the National Sports Council, Lieutenant Colonel Alex Gyangma, yesterday denied reports that some people died during the rioting that followed the match. Lt Col Gyangma told the GHANA NEWS AGENCY that he watched the match and was among the security personnel who ensured the safety of the Ivorian players, officials and supporters as they left the field for Abidjan. The match was abandoned during injury time when some supporters started throwing stones and other missiles onto the field.

### Paper Views Maltreatment

*AB050945 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[From the press review]

[Text] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* writes on the reaction of Ivorians in and around Abidjan after last weekend's football match between the national teams of Ghana and the Ivory Coast in Kumasi. The paper says the horrible reaction has shocked Ghanaians and has introduced a new dimension to football violence. It notes that innocent Ghanaians living in the Ivory Coast have been robbed, beaten, tortured, abused, and even killed for the simple reason that they have heard that their countrymen were not well received in Kumasi. In the view of the *GRAPHIC*, to carry a fight from the stadium into another country and seek out people because of rival nationality and subject them to such treatment is going beyond the bounds of human reasoning. The paper, in answering what sparked off the trouble and who is to blame, says several groups of people, both Ghanaian and Ivorian, are involved. It notes the unfairness of the match officials, the uncalled-for behavior of Kumasi fans and civil aviation authorities allowing additional planeload of Ivorians into the country. The *GRAPHIC* observes that none of the factors can excuse the events which have, since the football match, occurred in Abidjan and its suburbs. It appeals to Ghanaians not to retaliate and calls on the Ivorian authorities to act firmly to check any further acts of aggression against Ghanaians and to ensure that adequate reparation is made for those already committed.

### Envoy to Ivory Coast in Accra for Consultations

*AB051323 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Ghana's ambassador to the Ivory Coast, Colonel Dan Prah, has arrived in Accra for consultations with the government. This follows persistent harrassment of Ghanaians by some Ivorian nationals. Speaking to newsmen at Kotoka International Airport, Col Dan Prah said the Ivorian Government has already made an announcement over the national radio network appealing to Ivorians to put an end to such acts. He said the government has threatened to arrest and prosecute anyone who continues to harrass, rob or manhandle any Ghanaian. Col Dan Prah said even though rumors of some deaths of Ghanaians have been reported such allegations have not been substantiated. He however said there are physical signs of beatings of many Ghanaians.

According to him, many Ghanaians resident in Abidjan have besieged the embassy as well as police stations for fear of being manhandled. He said 15,000 Ghanaians have sought refuge in the four police stattions he visited. The ambassador said some of the Ghanaians who left the police station for their homes after the radio announcement have come back after realizing that their possessions have been looted. He stressed the need for any evacuation of the Ghanaians since they have expressed their willingness to return home. The violence followed the alleged brutalities meted out to Ivorian fans after a football match between the Black Stars and the Elephants of Ivory Coast at the Kumasi sports stadium last Sunday.

### Children Leave To Attend High School in Cuba

*AB032223 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] One hundred and forty-one Ghanaian children, made up of 117 boys and 24 girls, have flown to Havana, Cuba to attend secondary schools under Cuban Government scholarships. The children, aged between 12 and 15, will be taking the places of some of the 600 students already in Cuba who are moving into pre-university institutions. According to an official of the state committee for economic cooperation, the children, collected from all over the country, are from needy families and have shown signs of intelligence and physical fitness.

On the same plane were 27 students of the University of Ghana; the Ghana Institute of Journalism, GIJ; Polytechnic and the National Youth Organizing Commission, NYOC; also going to Cuba for higher courses in diversified fields. Under the Ghana-Cuba Joint Permanent Commission for Cooperation, a number of Ghanaian students from poor homes are selected every year for further studies in Cuba. Currently, 600 children are in Cuba studying at the Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Secondary School on the Isle of Youth. At the airport to see them off were member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Captain Kojo Tsikata, Mrs Konadu-Agyeman Rawlings, and parents and relatives of the children. The students had earlier completed a

2-week orientation course at Achimota School. Addressing them, Mrs Konadu-Agyeman Rawlings called for absolute honesty and fairness in the selection of recipients of Cuban Government scholarships.

### Iraqi Youth Delegation Holds Talks With Official

*AB032229 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] The 3-man Iraqi delegation which visited the country yesterday held discussions with the under secretary for information, Mr Koffi Totobi-Kwakye at his office in Accra. Afterwards, Mr Totobi-Kwakye observed that developing countries cannot afford to remain at their present level of development. He said the greatest challenge facing those countries is how to raise the living standard of their people. And for the solutions, all efforts must be directed at tackling the economic crisis facing them.

In reference to the Gulf war, the under secretary said when people think in these terms, war becomes an even greater anachronism than ever. He pointed out that war under any circumstances can never be justified. This is because all the glory of achievement belongs to peace and the people of the developing world should therefore dedicate all their life and energy to the pursuit of peace. Mr Totobi-Kwakye maintained that it is the refusal of countries to negotiate that leads nations to war and that rigidity is not the right attitude on matters affecting human beings.

In his remarks, the leader of the national union of Iraqi students and youth delegation, (Dr Abdul Wahab Mahamoud), said the problems facing his country and Ghana are the same, these are how to fight against imperialism, Zionism, and apartheid. Ghana's role in the Nonaligned Movement, (Dr Mahamoud) pointed out, is something that the youth and students of Iraq admire with satisfaction. The delegation has since left for home.

## LIBERIA

### Deputy Defense Minister Calls On U.S. for Aid

*AB041922 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] The deputy minister of defense for operations, Colonel Jackson Paye, has appealed to the U.S. Government through the U.S. military mission in Liberia to provide the Armed Forces of Liberia with the equipment for the construction of roads and bridges in the country. Col Paye made the appeal yesterday when he spoke during the dedicatory ceremony of three housing units valued at more than $500,000 for the Armed Forces personnel assigned in Kakata, Margibi County. Col Paye praised the governments of Liberia and the United States for their continued efforts in improving the living stadard of members of the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia].

### LAP Presents Conditions for Free Elections

*AB042246 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Excerpts] The Liberian Action Party, LAP, has advanced various suggestions which it says are necessary to ensure free and fair elections in the country. In a speech delivered at the party's headquarters during a press conference in Monrovia today, the secretary general of LAP, Dr Baron Tar, said the party believes that certain minimum conditions need to be obtained in the national life of Liberia. He said these conditions will ensure that the forthcoming general elections are seen by all citizens to be fair, free, and open, and thereby constituting a solid national foundation upon which we can all build. Here is LAP's secretary general:

[Begin Tar recording] These minimum conditions relate particularly to the following: 1) Political prisoners: It is a matter of concern to LAP that as we move closer to civilian democratic rule, the number of political prisoners is increasing instead of decreasing. The release of political prisoners is an essential factor toward the creation of a climate conducive for the exercise of democratic rights. The government of the Interim National Assembly, INA, therefore is hereby appealed to unconditionally release all political prisoners who have been jailed without charge, and to simply charge those who have been jailed for various periods up to a month, and offer such detainees a fair, open, and speedy trial in civilian courts within the framework of due process of law.

2. The press: It is acknowledged by all that an independent press is indispensable for the democratic process. We of the Liberia Action Party deem it necessary to call on the government to lift the ban placed all independent newspapers, so that the give and take of the political exercise will be fairly reported by the press. [end recording]

On the Special Election Commission, SECOM, LAP Secretary General Dr Baron Tar had had the following recommendation:

[Begin Tar recording] According to the approved timetable, the voters' registration list should have been published on May 25 1985. LAP hereby expresses serious concern that to date, the said list has not been published. Our concern about the failure to publish the voters' registration list is heightened by the lack of (?publication) of the results of the 1983 census. [end recording]

## MALI

### Togolese Minister Comments After Traore Meeting

*AB042054 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] The secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union, UDM, and president of the republic, General Moussa Traore, received in audience the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Koffi Atsou Amegah at 1045. The Togolese minister delivered a special message from His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT [Togolese People's Rally] and president of the republic of Togo, to his Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDM and president of the republic.

The main issues discussed during this audience concerned a more effective coordination of the efforts of Mali and Togo toward the establishment of peace, stability, and harmony in the subregion, the strengthening of cooperation between our two countries, and the friendship between our two brotherly peoples. Present at the meeting were our minister of labour and civil service; Mr Modibo Keita, who is the acting foreign minister; the deputy secretary general of the Presidency, Mr Mamadou Fofana; and the diplomatic adviser, Mr Moussa Coulibaly.

After the audience, Mr Koffi Atsu Amegah talked to Oumar Sangare:

[Begin Amegah recording] First of all I wish to thank the head of state, Gen Moussa Traore, for having thus received me (right after?) my arrival. I conveyed to Gen Traore the feelings of goodwill, brotherliness, friendship, and solidarity from the president of the Togolese Republic, Gen Eyadema. You know that habitually in Africa, we need to pay such visits. And the president of the Togolese Republic personally charged me with the message to his brother and colleague, Gen Traore, concerning the recent development of certain political and social situations in our country, Togo, and in the subregion in general. The danger exists of the case possibly having repercussions in the entire subregion. The situation which I stressed particularly is the situation which has developed in the specific case of Togo — acts which you have heard of through the radio and press communiques — that there had been some acts by some stray elements of the so-called opposition who dynamited some buildings of the republic.

I think this situation is assuming the dimensions and reality of what can now be called terrorism. You know that terrorism is condemned throughout the world —at the United Nations, the OAU, everywhere. And if we allow terrorism to grow in our region, I don't know where we might be heading. [end recording]

## NIGER

### President Makes Official Visit to West Germany

For Hamburg coverage of the visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by President Seyni Kountche, including his meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, see the Federal Republic of Germany section in the 5 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

## NIGERIA

### Idiagbon Requests Permission To Return Home

*AB041835 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] It was confirmed in Lagos today that the former chief of staff Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, has written to the federal military government to pledge his support and also ask for permission to return home. The chief of Army Staff, Major General Sanni Abacha, told airport correspondents today that it was not yet time to respond to the request. Gen Abacha who flew into Lagos from Jos also said that the list of ministerial appointments would be released soon. The chief of Army Staff was accompanied by a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council and general officer commanding the 3d Armoured Division, Brigadier Joshua Dogunyaro.

### Plans To Restructure Kaduna Government Announced

*AB050815 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] The Kaduna State government is to be restructured to ensure the appointment of dedicated workers. Addressing newsmen at Murtala Muhammad Airport yesterday before his departure for Kaduna, the state governor, Major Abubakar Umar, said that members of his cabinet would be appointed on merit to facilitate the state's mobilization program. The government will also examine the political and social situation of the people as a means of integrating them for the development of the area. He promised to evolve agricultural and industrial revolutions to create employment opportunities for the people.

### Head of State Babangida Briefs New Governors

*AB032214 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] At Dodan Barracks today, President Ibrahim Babangida had carried out briefings with the state governors shortly before their departure to their state capitals. The governors were briefed one after the other.

## TOGO

### Further Reportage on Visit by DPRK Delegation

#### Eyadema Talks With Koreans

*AB041240 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] The head of state granted his third audience this morning to the DPRK delegation on visit to Togo since Saturday. Talks between this delegation and President Eyadema centered on cooperation between Korea and Togo. As on his arrival, Kim Chae-pong, the leader of the DPRK delegation, expressed pleasure at the successes won by our party and the Togolese Government under the leadership of the man of 13 January. Let us take this opportunity to note that the Korean delegation had a working session yesterday with a delegation of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] led by Mr Yao Kunale Eklo, the administrative secretary of the national union party.

At the joint dinner organized yesterday, the two delegations, which exchanged toasts, reaffirmed their clear position on the policy of dialogue, good understanding, and open collaboration with all peace- and justice-loving countries seeking political stability and national security.

### Delegation Departs

*AB042152 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] The delegation of the DPRK Workers Party, which has been paying a friendly working visit to Togo since last Saturday, left Lome this morning after a visit that has contributed to the strengthening of relations between the two parties. Just before the departure of the DPRK delegation, Kunale Ekle, the administrative secretary of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], went to bid them farewell at the Hotel Sarakawa, where they were staying. At the same time he transmitted the fraternal greetings of the founding chairman of the RPT. He also assured them of the irreversible position of Togo on the issue of reunification of the Korean nation. Togo is a frank country which does not bargain its friendship, he added.

As for Comrade Kim Chae-pong, leader of the Korean delegation, he expressed satisfaction and was greatly impressed by the achievements of the party and the Togolese Government. He expressed the strong hope that the bonds of friendship between the two countries would further strengthen for the well-being of their peoples and that their cooperation would grow for greater achievements.

## ANGOLA

### UNITA Guerrillas Reportedly Kill Soviet Officer

*PA050313 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0130 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Lisbon, 4 Sep (EFE) — UNITA guerrillas killed a Soviet officer during an incursion in Kunyamba, the ANOP Portuguese news agency reported today.

An spokesman for UNITA, the armed opposition to the Luanda regime, told the Portuguese news agency that Soviet First Lieutenant K. Kirov Vioroshilov, instructor of the Angolan Army's 8th Motorized Brigade, was killed on Tuesday during an attack on Kunyamba, Cuando-Cubango Province, southeastern Angola, by Angolan guerrillas.

The spokesman also reported that five other Soviet officers were wounded and two armoured vehicles destroyed.

### KUP Reports Sabotage of Luanda Power Lines

*MB050710 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 5 Sep (KUP) — UNITA's special forces cut off Luanda's electricity on September 1, 2, and 3. The FAPLA soldiers have not retaken the cities of Kazombo and Mavinga. UNITA forces have beaten off the 63d MPLA brigade and captured 16 MPLA troops including 4 ex-Katanguese soldiers. One MIG-21 jet was shot down on 2 September.

These are the main topics of a UNITA special communique signed by the high commander of the UNITA armed forces, General Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. The communique also said that the conference now taking place in Luanda at this moment is a pure Soviet-Cuban propaganda exercise.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Reportage on Military Operations Against 'Bandits'

#### 63 Killed in Maputo Province

*MB041438 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM killed 63 armed bandits in military operations carried out on 26 and 27 August in Manhica and Magude districts in Maputo Province.

According to the newspaper *NOTICIAS*, these criminals were eliminated after the destruction of two armed bandit camps. The source added that among the dead gangsters were those who had been perpetrating terrorist acts against civilian vehicles traveling in columns or alone on national highway No 1. One of the camps that was destroyed was at Malengane, the area sheltering gangsters who have been operating in Maluana area in Manhica district, where over the past 2 months about 250 defenseless people traveling in Romos and Oliveiras buses between Maputo and Gaza Provinces were murdered.

*NOTICIAS* also reported that defense and security froces and the residents of Marromeu town in Sofala beat off an attempted assault by armed bandits. The attempt was made on Tuesday of last week.

#### 30 Killed in Sofala Province

*MB041853 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] A total of 30 armed bandits were shot dead by the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM in the Marromeu district of Sofala Province on Monday. A source with the provincial military command told Radio Mozambique this afternoon that at 0500 on 2 September the armed bandits attempted to attack the district headquarters of Marromeu, but their criminal action was frustrated by the prompt response of our forces. The battle, which began at 0500, ended only at 1500, when peace and tranquillity were restored in Marromeu. The source added that five weapons and various boxes of ammunition were captured from the enemy.

Meanwhile, the glorious Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM are engaged in hot pursuit operations. FPLM forces in Marromeu have been inflicting heavy blows upon the enemy, as evidenced in this latest operation.

### Justice Minister Denounces Banditry, Colonialism

*MB040643 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Armed banditry is a form of organized crime orchestrated by imperialism through the South African regime, which mounts attacks on our country and other sovereign southern African states. This was stated in Rome last week by the Mozambican delegation to the seventh UN congress on the prevention of crime and treatment of delinquents.

The Mozambican delegation is led by Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto. The Mozambican declaration to the congress stated that colonialism is a crime against mankind and is mainly responsible for the current state of underdevelopment in many countries, including Mozambique. Mozambique also denounced the exploitative actions of multinational companies which plunder natural resources, exploit manpower, and pollute the environment and described such activities as an economic crime against the Third World.

## NAMIBIA

### Police Seize USSR-Made Explosives Cache

*MB051242 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1226 GMT 5 Sept 85*

[Text] Windhoek, Sept 5, SAPA — Police have uncovered a cache of 125kg high plastique explosives at two houses in Katutura township on the outskirts of Windhoek, the chief of the security police, Brigadier Sarel Strydom said today. The explosives were destined for urban targets in Windhoek, Walvis Bay and Swakopmund at the weekend, Brigadier Strydom said.

"This is the largest single amound of explosives found in the possession of SWAPO members," he said.

A further 300kg of explosives and 50 F1 handgrenades had also been destined for Windhoek, he added.

Members of SWAPO's armed wing, the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), were arrested.

Brigadier Strydom said that following the arrest of an unnamed person last Monday and further investigations, police converged on two houses in Katutura on Wednesday night.

The Soviet-made explosives with 80 detonators were hidden in two spare wheels, a suitcase and two plastic bags. The explosives in the spare wheels were packed between the tyres and the tubes which were inflated for additional explosive impact upon detonation, explosive experts said. The wheels contained 35kg of high explosives and were to be used as bombs in Windhoek. Planned targets were the main post office and a Windhoek Hotel.

"If the Pretoria car bomb, which contained approximately 35 kg of high explosives, is taken into consideration, the potential damage could be envisaged that could be caused by the two sparewheel bombs," Brig Strydom said.

In the Pretoria bomb blast outside the South African Air Force headquarters, 18 people were killed instantly and more than 200 were injured. Damage to buildings was estimated at several million rand.

Brig Strydom said most of the 300 kg of explosives sent to Windhoek had already been seized. About 130 kg remained outstanding.

In total, 450 kg of explosives were intended for use in urban sabotage south of the war zone in northern SWA/Namibia as a move by plan from insurgency operations in the north to urban sabotage in centres farther south.

"The successes achieved by SWAPO through PLAN in operational area is not as effective as SWAPO would want," Brig Strydom said.

"We see this as a shift of emphasis towards urban terrorism which will have greater propaganda impact for SWAPO, in the sense that SWAPO could claim to have taken the war from the (northern) operational area to the rest of SWA."

In reply to a question, Brig Strydom said only trained insurgents had been arrested and not members of SWAPO's political wing.

"The internal leaders of SWAPO are not involved in these actions, but they are fully responsible for these actions in the respect that they have formulated a policy that they want to execute through violence."

He added that PLAN could take decisions in its own right, but major decisions did not become operational until they were ratified by SWAPO's central committee.

Brig Strydom said there would "definitely" be a court trial, but the date of the court case would depend on how police investigations progressed.

## SWATF Officer Reviews Increased SWAPO Actions

*MB041428 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1411 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Windhoek, Sept 4, SAPA — Security forces in northern South-West Africa "have taken out" 494 SWAPO insurgents since the beginning of this year, a senior officer of the SWA Territory Force, Colonel Johan Vorster, said in Windhoek today. The last figure of SWAPO deaths this year, announced by the SWATF 14 days ago, amounted to 482.

Addressing a media briefing today, the officer commanding the SWATF, Major-General George Meiring, said 16 children were abducted by insurgents from their homes at Oshidute in the Ovambo region last Friday. "Six escaped before they reached the border with Angola," Maj-Gen Meiring said. The other 10 were taken into Angola, but in a pursuit operation by security forces the insurgents left the children behind. They were returned to their homes, Maj-Gen Meiring said. In the follow-up operations, two landmines were defused by security forces before they reached the children, he added.

In a review of the SWA/Namibian war situation, Col Vorster said there had been 230 armed encounters in the first eight months of this year between the security forces and members of SWAPO's armed wing, the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN). The security forces initiated 166 of the clashes, while 64 were at the initiative of PLAN.

There had been 106 incidents of sabotage in the first eight months of this year, against 96 for the whole of 1984. Col Vorster said there had been 73 incidents of intimidation compared with 67 last year, while 35 civilians were killed this year (41 in 1984) and 143 civilians were abducted (103 in 1984). Landmine blasts to date this year numbered 139.

Col Vorster said there were presently no insurgents in Krokoland and Kavango. There were 10 insurgents active in western Ovambo, 15 in central Ovambo and 15 in eastern Ovambo.

He attributed the higher incidence of armed actions against civilians to SWAPO's "trying to compensate for the political ineffectiveness of its message and failure in the military field." A basic aim of revolutionary warfare was to protract hostilities for as long as possible in order to do optimum damage to the economy and sap the will to fight of the authorities. "But in SWA the extensive nature of the (19-year-old) war had gone against SWAPO," and was working to the disadvantage of the organisation, Col Vorster said.

According to latest intelligence, PLAN consisted of 8,900 armed fighters of whom 90 percent were born Ovambo-speaking. There was evidence that the historical "natural affinity" between SWAPO and the people of Ovambo was weakening. Ovambo civilians were cooperating increasingly with the security forces in SWA, Col Vorster added.

# SOUTH AFRICA

## Further Reportage on Labor Situation in Mines

### Mine Says Workers Returning

*MB040945 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0940 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 4, SAPA — About 90 percent of mineworkers reported for this morning's shift at Gold Fields, Deelkraal gold mine, near Carltonville, a statement from the Gold Fields mining group said today.

"The absenteeism rate can be ascribed to approximately 700 workers (out of a toal 24-hour complement of about 7000) who have indicated that they wish to leave the mine," the statement said.

The management had announced at 6 pm yesterday that no worker would be discharged because of failure to report since Sunday night, and that, should a worker report for what would have been his next normal shift, he stood a good chance of reinstatement.

"By 9 pm the majority of the night shift was at work."

The statement said mine management was "greatly encouraged" by Deelkraal's worker turnout at 4 pm yesterday, "clearly signalling their willingness to resume work."

"This spontaneous reaction is the more gratifying insofar as there was no way in which the workers could at that stage have known of the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] call for a suspension of the strike."

Gold Fields noted "with interest" the statement by the president of the NUM, Mr Mahlatsi, that the NUM was not responsible for instigating the strike at Deelkraal.

Mine management was still investigating rumours that a mineworker was killed yesterday as the result of an accident with the police vehicle, the statement said.

The NUM reported that Mr Joseph Lekwadi died yesterday at Deelkraal when he was allegedly run down by a police vehicle.

### Gencor Dismisses Workers

*MB041312 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1245 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 4, SAPA — Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] yesterday dismissed 128 mineworkers involved in a strike at Marievale gold mine over wage offers, and expected to dismiss about 800 more workers today, a statement from the mining group said today. Gencor has also denied that it agreed with the National Union of Mineworkers not to evict or dismiss workers.

Denying the "allegation" as false, the statement added: "It is not Gencor's policy to physically force workers to return to work or to force dismissed employees to leave mine hostels and reports in this regard are unfounded."

The statement said Marievale had not yet resumed full operations and management was interviewing employees who did not work between September 1 and September 3.

"Last night, following similar interviews, 128 employees were dismissed and left the mine voluntarily. It is expected that the services of 800 employees will be terminated today," the statement said.

Excluding "some incidents" reported yesterday afternoon at Gencor's Stilfontein mine, the situation remained calm at Gencor's gold and coal mines this morning.

"Incidents of intimidation, including assaults, were reported at Stilfontein mine last night and altogether 21 workers were hospitalised," the statement said. However, last night and this morning the shifts had reported for duty, the statement said.

### Gencor Defends Dismissals

*MB050824 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0813 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 5, SAPA — At least 300 miners fired for striking by Gencor at the Marievale gold mine near Nigel have been sent home and the mine has so far dismissed 738 miners out of a total black workforce of 1158.

An interim Supreme Court interdict yesterday restrained the mine from evicting members of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) from its premises, but this ruling will not protect workers from dismissal.

Gencor says that it has not unlawfully evicted workers and does not intend to unlawfully evict them. According to Gencor the interdict "presented no problem to the mine" which would continue to dismiss workers who failed to heed management's warning on Monday and did not return to work by Tuesday.

Recruitment of replacements has begun.

Marievale was one of seven mines which recognises the NUM and at which the union orginally planned to strike. The mine was tense but quiet yesterday as miners said they participated in a "peaceful sit-in strike", collected their pay and belongings and prepared to return home.

The miners were mostly from Lesotho and Transkei. At least 10 large buses and dozens of taxis were on hand to facilitate their repatriation.

Mine security officers maintained a high profile and prevented newsmen from entering the mine area. There were no signs of violence or of police presence.

One of the fired miners, stope worker Mr Moses Matsepe, 21, preparing to return to Lesotho said the work prospects for most of the miners was bleak.

"Mine officials have marked miners' reference books with their number three stamp, which indicates dismissal for unsatisfactory service," he said. "With that stamp in our books we have a difficult time finding another job."

He said all but about 50 of the black employees at Marievale had participated in the strike and had been fired.

At Gencor's Matla colliery 24 strikers have been dismissed of which 23 have left the mine voluntarily. One miner has refused to leave and is being accommodated in the mine's hostel. A further 31 strikers will be interviewed by Gencor and their dismissal decided.

All other miners which participated in the strike were back to normal by yesterday.

At Gold Fields Deelkraal mine in the western Transvaal Mr Joseph Lekwadi, reported by the NUM to have been killed when knocked down by a police van, is, according to Gold Fields, in a satisfactory conidition.

"He sustained superficial injuries when he ran into a police vehicle. He was admitted to hospital for x-rays but is expected to be discharged soon if he has not been discharged already."

The union also claimed two miners were killed at Gencor's Stilfontein mine on Tuesday but Gencor said today an investigation had shown there was no truth in the claims.

### 967 Sacked Workers Leave Mine

*MB051217 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1115 GMT 5 Sept 85*

[Text] Our economics news staff reports that 967 mine workers at Gencor's Marievale gold mine near Springs have left the mine premises voluntarily after being sacked. The chief of Gencor's gold and uranium division, Mr Louis Evans, said that because the workers had left the mine voluntarily there was no breach of yesterday's court order. The interdict stated that a court order was necessary for eviction by force. He said the workers had been dismissed after failing to heed a warning on Monday to return to work the next day. The miners were told that if they did not return to work they would be in breach of their contracts and their services would be terminated.

### Botha Begins Talks with Lebowa Chief Minister

*MB050933 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*0900 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, who is visiting Lebowa today, began holding talks with the chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, and his cabinet at Seshego this morning. President Botha is being accompanied on his 1-day visit by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chirs Heunis, and the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. The agenda includes the transfer of land, the development of the new seat of government at Lebowa's (Qomo), and urbanization. Mr Botha and his party will visit various development and agricultural projects later in the day.

### Reserve Bank Head Discusses Talks in UK, U.S.

*MB031922 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans*
*1700 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] The president of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gehard de Kock, has left Washington for New York, after which he will go toLondon for the next stage of his important overseas mission. In the British capital he will hold talks with bankers. At that stage there is a possibility he will also hold talks with various European banks. Dr De Kock said before he left Washington that the outside world is showing understanding for South Africa's new foreign exchange control measures.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Fanus Venter] South Africa's financial position was at the center of attention of the American media during the past few days. This coincided with the visit of the president of the South African Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, first to Britain and then to the United States. In the United States he spoke to financial experts and State Department officials. Shortly before his departure from Washington I had the opportunity to talk to Dr De Kock.

During your visit, first to the United Kingdom and now to the United States, how were you received, with whom did you talk, and what are the results of your visit?

[De Kock] I had the privilege to talk in depth with the governor and deputy governor of the Bank of England; the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board in the United States, Mr Paul Volker; the president of the Federal Reserve Board of New York, Mr Gerald Corrigan; and also with Mr Larosiere, the managing director of the IMF. At the commercial bank level, I also spoke to many bankers and was well received.

Everyone regrets, naturally, the necessity to suspend our repayment of foreign loans, but everyone has a good understanding of the circumstances which led to this step.There is an appreciation for and understanding for the fact that we do not have economic or financial problems. On the contrary, we have a strong balance of payments and current account. We have fair amounts of reserves; we have good control over the budget and the money reserves and so forth. This is being understood. Everyone understands that political complications have led to withdrawals by foreign banks of short-term credit to South African banks and that we could not allow all this money to be withdrawn within 3 months. What we are doing now is to make arrangements so that this withdrawal is done in an orderly fashion, and in the meantime we allow all interest, dividends, and all other current payments to continue exactly as if nothing had happened.

[Venter] This moratorium, naturally, damages South Africa's credit worthiness abroad. It appears that this will be the case in the short term, but how do you see the medium- and long-term prospects?

[De Kock] We choose not to call it a moratorium. It is not really that. It is simply a 4-month suspension in order to alloweffective measures to be taken so that repayments can continue. Naturally, in the short term it harms our credit worthiness, but I am encouraged by the talks with bankers. They still see strong possibilities for economic recovery in South Africa and the whole southern Africa region, and for that reason they want to keep ties warm and they are prepared to carry on from where we left off as soon as circumstances permit. [End recording]

### Deputy Foreign Minister on U.S. Sanctions Vote

*MB040637 Johannesburg Television Service in English*
*1800 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Interview with Mr Louis Nel, deputy minister of foreign affairs, on the "Network" program by Donna Wurzel Doig — live in the studio]

[Text] [Doig] We will concentrate on the fact that 6 days from now is D-day, when the U.S. Senate is going to vote on proposed sanctions. In Department of Foreign Affairs, have you any last-ditch stand, last-minute plan to make over the next 6 days?

[Nel] We in South Africa must take a united stand as far as sanctions are concerned. I do not think that the legislators in America realize that sanctions will affect everyone — black and white alike. Sanctions will lead to more unemployment, unemployment will lead to misery. Misery leads to frustration, and frustration often leads to violence.

[Doig] Minister, I think that these points have indeed been well-aired, both here and overseas, but that has had no impact whatsoever. Is there not perhaps some other method of persuading or allowing the Americans to accept the validity of what you are attempting to say? I mean it has had no meaning to the world.

[Nel] The Americans must make their own decisions, and they must make their decisions on moral grounds. We are saying that the Americans find themselves on the wrong side of morality as far as the sanction campaign is concerned. We have a situation in South Africa at the moment where the government is very much aware, sympathizes with the frustrations of black people in this country, and the government understands the aspirations and the ideals of the blacks of this country and is prepared to work together with the black people to address the problems as we find it at the moment.

[Doig] And what the world in fact is waiting for — and particularly at this moment in time one would imagine America is waiting for — are those words: Apartheid will go; apartheid has not worked. And the words are not appearing. Is indeed this impossible? Is this how you see the future policy of South Africa?

[Nel] The future of South Africa will be decided around the negotiating table. The government recognizes and does not want to belittle the political aspirations of the black citizens of South Africa, and the government has issued a very friendly invitation to join the government in negotiations for an equitable political dispensation which will satisfy the aspirations of all in this country, and I think that will be the next step. It is not for me at the moment to make judgments on certain words and on certain perceptions that prevail. Most important for South Africa at the moment is that the right attitude, or the different attitude between white and black South Africans must be created, and we must all work together in that direction. The time has come for reconciliation between the various groups in South Africa. The time has come for us to start building and to stop burning. The time has come for us to realize that if we do not cooperate, then we will have a difficult future ahead of us which will be to the disadvantage of our children eventually.

[Doig] But Minister, it would appear that we have lost our credibility in the eyes of the world, and without appearing as a credible force, measures are taken to stifle the country not only economically, but morally in terms of the country's morals. Perhaps we are moving too slowly a pace to take distinct and definitive measures which the world and South Africans can understand? Could you give us a final comment on that.

[Nel] I think that the world must realize that we cannot allow South Africa to be governed from the capitals of the Western countries or from any country in the world, and as far as we are concerned in South Africa, the time has come for all of us to realize that we have confrontation, we have conflict in this country, and that must stop. People talk very easily about civil war even. The war is inevitable [changes thought] is not inevitable. War is man-made, and we can stop that. Peace is inevitable. But the whole question that we must ask ourself is, at what price will we get peace in South Africa? It must be peace at a price that all of us can afford, and for that a change of attitude between the different races' operation groups in South Africa has become necessary.

### Deputy Defense Minister Interviewed on Unrest

*MB032013 Johannesburg Television Service in English*
*1800 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[From the "Network" program moderated by Pat Rogers]

[Text] In the 6 weeks since the state of emergency was declared, more than 2,000 people have been arrested with more than 1,000 still in detention. Well, earlier today the deputy minister of defense, and law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, commented on the situation. But first, this report on a year of turmoil in South Africa.

Since the outbreak of violence in South Africa a year ago, more than 600 people have been killed, mostly blacks, and thousands of public buildings, private homes, buses, and cars have been stoned and burned out. The unrest was initially confined to the Vaal Triangle but spread to the Eastern Cape, then a month ago to Natal where it flared up briefly, and most recently to the Western Cape, and unlike the unrest in 1976 many country areas have also been in turmoil. In the 1976 unrest, violence was aimed directly at government property and institutions, but for the past year black anger has been targeted on fellow blacks who are perceived to be collaborators of the so-called system and even black nespapers very critical of the government have called for an end to the black wars.

Many black leaders have stated that political grievances are the most basic reasons for the unrest. But led and inspired by youths, even purely education and socioeconomic problems have become politicized. The state of emergency was declared on 21 July. Among the more than 1,000 still in detention under emergency regulations ars some prominent activists, such as Dr Alan Boesak, whereas the United Democratic Front- affiliated black student organization, COSAS [Congress of South African Students], has also been banned. Strategists have pointed out, however, that state coercion in a democratic society can only be effective in the short term. In the long run, they say, addressing the grievances by prompt reforms have proved to be essential for a more enduring stability.

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has visited some of the affected areas and has repeatedly indicated that the government is still committed to reform. The deputy minister of defense, and law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has also paid several visits to the affected regions.

[Begin recording][Correspondent John Bishop] Minister, 6 weeks into the state of emergency and it seems that the violence is spreading. Is that so?

[Vlok] It is a pity that it is spreading, but it is true.

[Bishop] What is the force, that's the police force and defense force, doing about it?

[Vlok] We are trying our utmost. We are using every method at our disposal to stop it. Unfortunately, it has spread from the areas where the state of emergency has been declared to other areas across our country.

[Bishop] Focusing on the methods used to stop the rioting and in particular, demonstrations, there are allegations about the police use of whips and so forth. Isn't there another way? Where is the disciplend riot squad that we are used to seeing overseas?

[Vlok] You must remember that the police trying to stop riots are trying to stop just that. It is a riot against rioters. We are using whips and not batons. Baton charges are used across the world. We think it is less dangerous to these people to use whips instead of batons. And they are part of a disciplined riot squad trying to disperse people gathering and rioting.

[Bishop] But you must have been upset at the publicity given to pictures and movie film of the riots?

[Vlok] We are. We are very upset about it and specially in the media in the outside world. It is a pity because this presented a very slanted view of what is happening in South Africa.

[Bishop] You mean selective reporting and so forth?

[Vlok] Selective reporting from people overseas.

[Bishop] But, nevertheless there are riots and the police are having to be used to put them down.

[Vlok] I agree with you. There are riots. We are using the police. We have to use them but this is only a one-sided picture of the whole picture in South Africa because the vast majority of the black people in this country are living in quiet and peace in their townships.

[Bishop] Minister, it has been suggested in many quarters here and overseas that the way to stop the violence, the unrest, is to bring about immediate and massive political reform and the term national convention has been mentioned. What are your comments on that?

[Vlok] Massive reform will not stop the violence, I am sure about that.

[Bishop] Why not?

[Vlok] Because the people that want the power in this country, they are not interested in the type of reform that the majority of the people in this country are prepared to accept.

[Bishop] Do you mean its an autocratic form of power they require, is that what you are saying?

[Vlok] Completely autocratic, communistic form of power that the people want to have in this country.

[Bishop] The counterargument could be, well how do you know until you get all these different kinds of people around a table. How will you know really?

[Vlok] It is very difficult to sit around a table with a man with a gun in his hand. That is why we say leave the guns outside and then we can get the ordinary people, the people that want to talk, the people that want to negotiate with us about their future. Then it is easy to get them around the table and then we can discuss the future of all of us.

[Bishop] Minister, less than 1 minute left, I am afraid. What about allegations of police brutality. Now church leaders were given an assurance by the state president that these allegations would be looked into. What is happening?

[Vlok] The government views this very seriously and every allegation will be investigated thoroughly. The minister of defense only today announced an organization that will look into every allegation that we received.

[Rogers] Minister Vlok, thanks for coming on to" Network."

[Vlok] It was a pleasure. Thank you, John. [End recording]

## Conservative Party Head on Unrest, Economy

*MB041234 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1204 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 4, SAPA — Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, today called on the government to "unleash" the security forces and bring township unrest to an end instead of allowing them to use only birdshot and rubber bullets.

Addressing a press conference at the Conservative Party's Johannesburg regional headquarters today, Dr Treurnicht blamed the government's "lack of courage" in dealing with the unrest as a major contributing factor to the "disastrous" economic situation in the country.

He said he understood the government was in fear of international reaction should large numbers of rioters be killed in a single incident. "That fear cannot be ignored, but it has to be considered in perspective. Keeping our security forces on a leash and allowing them to use only birdshot and rubber bullets has had serious consequences," he said.

He listed the consequences as the failure to protect moderate blacks, the failure to maintain law and order, and the failure to prevent this spilling over into the white community.

"How many more innocents must be burned to death before the government puts a stop to it?" Dr Treurnicht asked. "The government has failed in its most basic duty, the preservation of law and order."

The riots in the black townships had continued for a year, Dr Treurnicht said, adding that this was a consequence of failing to use sufficient force.

On the economic situation, he said that for the first time in the history of South Africa the country was unable to meet financial commitments.

"The government's default on South Africa's foreign loans, putting our international reputation on the level of countries such as Peru, is a direct result of government incompetence. If there were no riots in the black areas, if Mr Pik Botha had not misinformed friendly governments (on the contents of the Rubicon speech), if the state president with his sneering and smirking kept his face away from television — we would not have a rand crisis," he said.

Dr Treurnicht described the declaration of a state of emergency as a clumsy admission of defeat. "They displayed their ignorance and their panic." He told the press conference, which was attended by most of the major overseas television and newspaper representatives in South Africa, that when the forthcoming by-elections indicated a massive swing to his party, steps would be taken to force the government to resign and to call a general election.

### Interviewed by BBC

*MB041623 London BBC World Service in English*
*1309 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] President Botha of South Africa has been urged to resign, but today's call comes not from the black townships, but from the camp of the far right. It was made by Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, a man who broke with Mr Botha 3 years ago and who will be challenging the ruling National Party in 5 by-elections next month. Dr Treurnicht, today demanded that the president call a general election so that voters nationwide could deliver a verdict on the government's handling both of the current unrest and the economy. He called, too, for a tougher crackdown on black rioters. The BBC's Mike Woolridge asked Dr Treurnicht what he meant by tougher measures:

[Begin recording] [Treurnicht] Well, it depends. It depends on what they are actually doing. For instance, people busy with arson or something like that, I think strong action, and think people should realize if that happens the police will shoot.

[Woolridge] By shoot, you mean shoot to kill.

[Treurnicht] Shoot, well, shoot to eliminate them in their action, not merely throwing stones, merely throwing stones. (?There too) it depends how serious the situation may develop, but if the throwing of stones is just a sort of a preliminary toward other action, in that case I think the police should judge the situation and determine how serious it is. I don't like it, just be trigger-happy, I mean I don't propagate that, but strong action maybe, maybe, as the first phase to give them a good hiding. If that doesn't give the necessary results, I think stronger action should be contemplated, but I don't think it can be prescribed exactly so many stones with so many children, such an action.

[Woolridge] You have said that apartheid, to the extent that it means the races living separately, should be maintained, but surely now even white business, which has been traditionally conservative here, is calling on the government to declare an end to racial discrimination and indeed calling on them to negotiate with black leaders, including by implication Nelson Mandela.

[Treurnicht] (?That is), as I have indicated earlier, that's the one thing which I cannot understand because what they demand from the government in terms of the recognition of blacks and their rights in a unitary system would, in the end, be detrimental toward their own interests. It seems to me they think it doesn't matter whether they have blacks in managerial position, etc. [Word indistinct] is a very difficult thing in this country, but in the long run it is not just a matter of black in a position being promoted toward a certain position, but the final question is where does the authority to rule and govern the country, where is that situated? And then, if you don't like to be governed by a black majority you will have to have (?separateness), partition, a division of power where people can still sell their labor in this atmosphere, but as to the final political decisionmaking, a separateness, partion.

[Woolridge] But isn't this a case of the hardheaded businessmen being realistic about what is likely to happen to this country if black political aspirations aren't met, in other words, continuing unrest and a continuing economic decline.

[Treurnicht] Well, in a unitary system that seems inevitable. In a unitary system you cannot exclude people who have the same rights in the same area, you cannot exclude them from promotion and you cannot exclude them from taking part in decisionmaking up to the highest level. And that is our difficulty with the state president's announcement that, first of all (?10) million people are considered permanent, they cannot express themselves above the local level through the homelands, and thirdly, he said they will take part in the political decisionmaking inside the republic up to the highest level. And we said, when you say up to the highest level, the highest level is parliament. And now you can deny just as you wish, but if you say they can take part up to the highest level, that is parliament. And if you deny a fourth chamber, it doesn't matter what you call it, but then you have in principle accepted black participation, 10 million, 19 million of them in the same constitutional and political processes and that means inevitably a black majority rule. [End recording]

## Further on Continuing Cape Area Unrest

### 40 Wounded in Rioting

*MB041945 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1929 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 4, SAPA — At least 40 people were wounded by police today as rioting raged in Retreat and Athlone and sporadic violence continued in at least a dozen other townships. The throwing of petrol bombs, stones, and the barricading of roads continued late tonight and various major routes were made impassable.

A large crowd of mourners returning in the evening from a Grassy Park funeral were confronted by police in Manenberg and dispersed with teargas and rubber bullets after they sealed off parts of Landsdowne and Vygekraal Roads.

The total number of police arrests since last Wednesday was put at 238. The revised official death toll is still 27, despite a report of a body found in Elsies River this morning.

The latest police toll of wounded is 102, with clinic and hospitals reporting at least 160.

At the height of the action, at least five casspirs, about seven police vans and a busload of riot police raced up and down streets firing shotguns and sending teargas canisters flying over houses into backyards.

Residents reported at lease five people wounded, and alleged a woman from Hewat College had sustained a shotgun blast in her face at short range.

Unconfirmed reports from residents alleged a bottle store owner in Kromboom Road opened fire with a shotgun, wounding a youth, when a crowd tried to loot his shop.

Residents also alleged a man in a white luxury car was patrolling the streets with a handgun firing shots at youths.

A peaceful march by students of Scottsdene High School near Kraaifontein turned into a confronation with police today after "a policeman" at the Scottsdene railway station "fired a gun," according to witnesses.

A teacher at the high school said pupils went directly to a nearby primary school from their homes this morning "for a peaceful prayer meeting."

The first demonstrations of the day were at the Golden Acre shopping complex in the city centre at about 8.30am, when police sjambokked marching pupils and arrested five of them. A strong police presence remained at the scene after issuing warnings to shop owners of planned looting.

Gunfire echoed throughout the afternoon and a pall of smoke hung over the Athlone area after violence erupted following a ceremonial burying of a coffin labelled "apartheid" by 4,000 pupils and students.

Despite appeals by speakers not to provoke the police youths began an orgy of burning barricades, petrol-bombings, and stone-throwing, with more than 100 policemen retaliating with teargas, rubber bullets, buck shot, and live ammunition.

Within the next 25 minutes, a two-kilometre stretch covering twelve blocks had become a no-go area.

Running battles continued, cooling off at about 4pm. There were a number of arrests.

The Retreat area — the scene of heavy violence yesterday — resembled a war zone, with more than 2,000 stone-throwing youths with petrol bombs setting fire to telephone poles and barricades.

At least five roads in the area were sealed off.

About 1,000 people marching to Mitchells Plain were dispersed by police this afternoon, while in Kraaifontein, the Scotsdene area was sealed off by police after stone-throwing by pupils. At last five were arrested and the situation was quiet later.

Incidents of stone-throwing and tyre-burning took place at the University of the Western Cape, Elsies River, Bellville-South, and Steenberg.

The situation at the University of Cape Town was tense after a rally and picketing on De Waal Drive. Police withdrew after discussions with the principal, Dr Stuart Saunders.

### Le Grange, Malan To Visit Area

*MB050840 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0830 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 5, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and Minister of Defence Gen Magnus

Malan, fly to the troubled peninsula today after a night of violence in which two people died, 22 arrested and a Kraaifontein suburb was attacked. The ministers may visit some of the riot areas today.

Mr le Grange said today that the position in the western Cape was "not satisfactory." In the rest of the country there were signs of a levelling off of the unrest. Further steps to deal with the position in the western Cape would receive urgent attention.

At least two people were injured when residents of Windsor Park, Kraaifontein, opened fire with shotguns and pistols. At least one house was attacked with a petrol bomb, police said. After the shootings, the area was tense as homeowners sat up, firearms close at hand.

Belgravia Road in Athlone became a kilometre-long battleground as pupils from Belgravia Senior Secondary School — throwing petrol bombs and stones — and riot police clashed. In Belhar a 19-year-old man was shot dead by police after a bus was stoned and set alight. One person was seriously wounded in the incident and police believe two others were wounded in other shootings in the peninsula. A man was shot dead by police after a police vehicle was stoned in Elsies River.

Police said today that two people were injured when a motorist opened fire after his car was stoned at Steynville near Piketberg yesterday. They also said that 10 people were arrested in the township for attending an illegal gathering.

About 150 University of Cape Town students staged a peaceful picket outside the campus sports centre on Rhodes Drive yesterday afternoon.

Mr le Grange said the visit by him and Gen Malan was largely a routine one to do with their departments. He was not sure whether they would go to the riot areas. It was understood that the main purpose of the ministers' visit was to have talks with high-ranking officials.

Mr le Grange today also reacted sharply to a suggestion by the Conservative Party leader, Dr A.P. Treurnicht, that the government should "unleash" the security forces and end township unrest. He said this was a "highly irresponsible statement" and he challenged Dr Treurnicht to explain to the public the implications of what he was insinuating.

The minister declined to comment today on a call by Dr F. van zyl Slabbert for the release of detainees, saying he wanted to study the leader of the opposition's statement before he reacted. Dr Slabbert said the government should release all detainees in an attempt to restore stability to the townships. He said the government should declare itself willing to negotiate with community leaders, particularly those who had been arrested and locked up. Therefore, as a start, those who were detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act should be released. This particular law was more and more becoming the major stumbling block, Dr Slabbert said.

## Fatima Meer's, Umlazi Mayor's Homes Petrol Bombed

*MB050942 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0933 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Durban, Sep 5, SAPA — The homes of two prominent non-white leaders were petrol-bombed early today. In all six bombs were hurled at the Burnwood Road, Sydenham, home of Prof Fatima Meer and her lawyer husband, Ishmail, and that of Umlazi's mayor, Mr James Ndlovu. In both incidents little damage was done and no one was injured.

Prof Meer, a sociologist at Natal University and an outspoken Nelson Mandela supporter, said four of the devices were found before 1 am, one having landed in the lounge through a plate-glass window. She was in her study at the time. She told SAPA another bomb came through a kitchen window and two others were found on the verandah, one of which had failed to go off.

Prof Meer said a number of valuable relics and papers which had been saved from the Gandhi Phoenix settlement near Durban during the rioting there last month, were stored in the house for safekeeping by her husband, who is chairman of the Gandhi Trust Working Committee. "These would have been destroyed if the house had been set alight," she said.

In the Umlazi incident, Mr Ndlovu was woken by a loud thud on the asbestos roof of his V section home at about 2 am. He said a petrol bomb hurled on the roof caused a large hole and another missed its lounge window target and crashed against a wall.

Mr Ndlovu, a prominent Inkatha supporter, told SAPA: "I think it is the dirty work of thugs who want to discourage us from serving on the local councils."

## Police Report on Unrest Around Country

### 4 September Report

*MB041730 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1723 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 4, SAPA — Following is police unrest report to 7pm today.

"At 11am, a group, mostly whites, gathered on the campus of Rhodes University in Grahamstown and moved to the entrance of the university where they took up positions shouting slogans and singing songs.

"They refused to disperse and instead some of the group started stoning the police who then used quirts to disperse them In the process, the police arrested 15 white males, five white females, one black female and one Asian female.

"Two university doctors were amongst those arrested. They have all been charged under the Internal Security Act.

"In Adderley Street, Cape Town, near Golden Acre, the SAP dispersed a group who had gathered illegally and, in the process, arrested five persons — one coloured male and four coloured youths.

"Reports of incidents of stone throwing and barricading of roads, which took place late last night in the coloured residential areas of Elsies River, Bellville, Manenberg and Steenberg, havae been received from the western Cape since this morning's report.

"The police on occasions used tear smoke and rubber bullets and fired shot gun rounds to disperse the groups of Coloureds. One 18-year-old coloured male was injured in one incident and a policeman was slightly injured by stone throwers in another incident. Two coloured males, including the injured one, were also arrested.

"Small groups of coloured criminals also used petrol bombs to set fire to two liquor stores this morning. One occurred in Kraaifontein and one in Hanover Park. In the second incident, the police fired bird shot at the culprits. No injuries were reported, but one coloured male was arrested.

"Minor incidents also occurred in the western Transvaal, eastern Cape and Soweto this morning. At Ikageng near Portchefstroom a group of blacks tried to disprupt scholars at the Madideng school when they stoned the school. Police dispersed them with bird shot, slightly wounding two black males.

"In the eastern Cape in the New Brighton area, black stone throwers damaged a delivery truck and caused it to crash into a cement wall, causing extensive damage to both truck and wall. A black man was also slightly injured by the stone throwers.

"It has been established that the body of the black man found under a pile of burning tyres at Tantje near Grahamstown last night was that of a black member of the SAP. He was Constable W.S. Mandola of Grahamstown.

"At Steenvliet in the Boland, one coloured male was slightly injred and arrested during a stone throwing incident at police vehicles. In Langa in eastern Cape, three black males were arrested while trying to rob the driver of a private vehicle of his possessions. At Retreat in western province, one coloured male was injured, two coloured males and one coloured youth arrested during incidents of stone throwing.

"At Kraaifontein, two coloured males were arrested during stone throwing incidents. One coloured youth was arrested for stone throwing at the Retreat railway station and again at Kraaifontein, two coloured youths were slightly injured and arrested after stone throwing."

### 4-5 September Report

*MB050732 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0728 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] [No dateline as received] Latest police unrest situation report up to 8 am today (received by SAPA at 9:15 am):

In Zwide black residential area near Port Elizabeth, two electrical kiosks were damaged by arsonists and three black men were arrested when they stoned SADF vehicles.

In New Brighton black residential area in the eastern Cape, a war memorial hall was extensively damaged in a senseless act of destruction.

In Soweto (Witwatersrand) an SAP patrol discovered a burning delivery vehicle, which was extensively damaged.

In Steynville coloured residential area near Piketberg, a private vehicle was stoned by a large mob of coloureds. Two of the stone-throwers, a man and a woman, were injured when a private person fired on them with a rifle. In the same area, an illegal gathering was dispersed by the SAP, using quirts and batons. Ten coloured males were arrested.

In the Athlone coloured areea, a private vehicle was extensively damage by arsonists and three coloured males were arrested for public violence.

In Elsies River coloured residential area in the western Cape, a SAP vehicle was stoned by a large mob of coloureds. They were dispersed with pistol fire. A coloured man was fatally wounded. In the same area two buses were extensively damaged by sonethrowers and arsonists. These mobs were dispersed by the SAP. A coloured man was fatally wounded. In a similar incident, during which a petrol bomb was thrown at an SAP vehicle, a coloured male was seriously injured.

In the Mannenberg coloured residential area, police arrested a coloured male when he stoned an SAP vehcile.

At Ravensmead, a coloured residential area near Parow, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by stone-throwers.

In Steenberg coloured residential area in the western Cape, delinquents barricaded roads with burning tyres. They were dispersed by the police. A coloured male was injured and arrested in connection with this incident. In the same area, a coloured male was arrested for stoning a cafe and two for damaging shop windows.

At Retreat coloured residential area in the western province, two coloured males were arrested after SAP and private vehicles had been stoned.

At Kraaifontein, a white suburb of Bellville, coloured youths broke windows of a private home. They were dispersed with pistol and revolver fire by residents.

At Amalinda in the border area, two white-owned houses were stoned and petrol-bombed by blacks. Minor damage was caused.

In the Sydenham Indian residential area near Durban, the home of Dr Fatima Meer was slightly damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

At Grassy Park coloured residential area in the western province, two coloured males were arrested when they stoned SAP members. Four black males have been arrested in connection with the murder of a policeman at Tantje (Grahamstown) yesterday.

### Boesak's Wife Granted Permission To Visit Prison

*MB050649 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0640 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 5, SAPA — Mrs Dorothy Boesak, wife of detained church leader Dr Allan Boesak, has been given permission to visit her husband in jail in Pretoria today, a Johannesburg newspaper, the *SOWETAN*, reports. Mrs Boesak, who heard the news yesterday morning, said there was no indication of what type of visit she would be allowed nor how long it would be. Dr Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on Tuesday last week, the day before a planned march to Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town.

### Mamelodi, Atteridgeville School Attendance Poor

*MB051022 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1010 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 5, SAPA — Schools in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville reported poor attendances today as yesterday's massive stayaways and disruptions continued to take their toll.

Classes were again disrupted at several Mamelodi primary schools today while others reported attendances as low as 15 pupils. The extensive disruption of classes yesterday and a one-day "massive protest" called by the Azanian Students Organisation to mark the banning of the Congress of South African Students seemed to be responsible for the confusion at the schools today.

In Atteridgeville poor attendances at four of the seven secondary school saw the handful of students who reported leave the premises shortly after arrival.

At the University of the North students boycotted lectures for the second day yesterday to protest against police raids on the campus on Monday. The situation at the campus could not be established early today.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said today the extended suspension of classes at Sohanguve and Wallmansthal High Schools in Soshanguve was lifted yesterday but students were only expected to report for lessons on Monday.

### 250 Boycotting Students Arrested in Transkei

*MB041354 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1300 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] In the Transkei, it is reported that 250 students from Umtata Technical College have been arrested. This follows a 2-day boycott of classes. The students were given an ultimatum to return to college by 1000 this morning, and when they refused police moved in to arrest them. They are expected to appear in court tomorrow.

### Student Group Calls for Protest Over COSAS Ban

*MB032026 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1934 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Sept 3, SAPA — The National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) has called for a national, two day protest to "express outrage" at the banning of the Congress of South African Students [COSAS].

"The two day protest has been called to emphasise our support for the demands of black students in the light of their inferior education," NUSAS president, Mr Brendan Barry, said today.

"The protest will consist of marches, pickets, mass meetings and other forms of symbolic protest", he said.

The protest would begin on Thursday on NUSAS affiliated campuses.

### Commentary Sees Declining Support for Sanctions

*MB040855 Johannesburg International Service in English*
*0630 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Station commentary: "The West and Sanctions"]

[Text] Western governments appear to be increasingly turning their backs on the international radical campaign to have economic and other sanctions instituted against South Africa. Until now it has been mainly the Governments of the United States, Britain and West Germany that have been against disinvestment and economic sanctions against South Africa, on the grounds that such measures would harm those people most they were intended to help, meaning the country's black people. However, it now appears that other EEC countries may also discourage disinvestment and economic sanctions since the fact-finding visit to South Africa during the past week by an EEC delegation of three foreign ministers.

On their return to Europe on Monday, the ministers said that they would not officially recommend that any more sanctions be instituted against South Africa. They said that economic sanctions would not help to bring apartheid to an end. They added that the majority of people to whom they had spoken — and they consulted a wide cross-section of South African opinion — were against sanctions by the West. This bears up the findings of opinion polls which have shown that the vast majority of South Africa's black people do not want sanctions.

The Italian foreign minister, Mr Giulio Andreotti, who was one of the EEC delegates, pointed out that the situation in South Africa was complicated and paradoxical, but that there was a chance of two radical reforms. The leader of the delegation, Mr Jacques Poos of Luxembourg, stated that the South African Government realized the need for change, and had given the delegation a statement declaring that reform would be continued actively. Even black leaders were convinced that sanctions would harm the South African economy to such an extent that the country would become ungovernable. Such a situation would prevent just reforms from being carried out, and therefore sanctions would be counterproductive.

On Monday too, the International Chamber of Commerce, which is generally regarded as the most representative business institution in the world with members in more than 100 countries, declared itself against disinvestment in South Africa. In a statement, one of its senior officers said a healthy economic environment is necessary for reform.

Also on Monday, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha said, we are prepared to remove measures which impair the human dignity of people based on color, to remove racial discrimination, to include communities in the decisionmaking process. This process would be retarded by sanctions but will surely be speeded up by increased investment because it will help South Africa close the gap between its haves and have-nots at a far more rapid pace than at present. The smaller the gap between these two extremes becomes, the faster people will find each other around the conference table.

### Community Security, Individual Rights Discussed

*MB040920 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Station commentary: "Redressing the Balance"]

[Text] In a television interview this week, a government member provided a different perspective on the nature and goals of reform as it is now being implemented. In the past, the government had gone too far in legislating the divisions that existed among the people of South Africa, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said. It was now concentrating on the common ground that existed among them.

It is a question of redressing the balance in national affairs and there can be no doubt that this essential if this multiethnic country is to achieve a democratic constitutional dispensation which will both secure community security and guarantee individual rights. At one time many believed that those goals would be achieved through a one-sided emphasis on the lives of the community. It was thought that they would be realized entirely by creating separate independent states with the greatest possible physical accommodation of each group in itw own country.

Of course it did not work out that way. The program that was devised, in virtually ignoring native economic and demographic realities, had at best partial success. The one-sided approach had far-reaching economic affects in the stunting of economic growth and massively rising unemployment. The mobility of black labor was curtailed and so were opportunities for self-development, promotion, or even self-employment. The country emerged with a dire shortage of skills, and a huge expenditure, which in any event was never enough, to provide housing for so-called temporary sojourners. Nor was community security, the underlying motivation, achieved, even though at one level the creation of national states did provide a focus of political power and strengthened the ability of each group to protect and advance its particular interests.

But ignoring realities took its toll. By the target date of 1978, far from the migration having been reversed, there were millions more black people in the country's major commercial and industrial areas than at the start of the program. Meanwhile, because of the demands of the one-sided program, no provision was being made for the legitimate political, social, and economic demands of the settled black communities. The upshot was that despite the progress towards community self-determination, intergroup dissatisfaction and tensions had not been reduced as envisaged, but were greatly increasing.

The situation also contained a profound moral irony. More than a quarter of a century ago Dr Hendrick Verwoerd foresaw that as the policy bore fruit there would be a decline, eventually the disappearance of discrimination between whites and blacks in this region. Indeed a belief in the moral basis of the policy was an essential condition for the support it received from the majority of whites. What happened instead was that the numerous laws and regulations that had to be passed over the years to cope with the increasingly obvious deficiencies of the one-sided approach resulted in a mushrooming of statutary discrimination based on color. The realities could not be ignored.

If South Africa is to achieve its declared goals to secure communities coexisting harmoniously, political participation by all, and the disappearance of discrimination, a more comprehensive approach is needed. The balance has to be redressed by exploring the common ground.

### Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

*MB040830* [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *SUNDAY STAR* in English on 1 September carries a report on a London *SUNDAY TIMES* poll which "shows confidence in apartheid among white South Africans is crumbling." "Only 36 percent of whites say they are happy with apartheid and 63 percent expect that it will cease to exist within 10 years," it says. The poll, carried out by Markinor among 500 whites, is the result of interviews taken in the wake of President P.W. Botha's Durban speech, but before last week's decision to close major financial markets following the run on the rand. "English-speaking whites were particularly pessimistic: 71 percent doubted apartheid's ability to survive 10 years. But even among the traditionally hard-line Afrikaner population a majority — 56 percent — do not expect apartheid to survive." "Ominously for the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, a significant minority of whites (30 percent) now expect civil war." Of young South African whites interviewed, those between the ages of 16 and 24, half now expect civil war, the survey showed. "President Botha's reform proposals are reckoned 'about right' by 45 percent of whites polled," but 32 percent said the measures did not go far enough. "Only 36 percent say the pass laws should stay as they are, 38 percent want them less severe, and a significant minority, 22 percent, want them abolished." The article says 51 percent of those polled say a joint government of blacks and whites is possible, suggesting there "is potential white support for substantial political reform." Despite their pessimism, 70 percent say it is not at all likely that they will leave the country in the next 10 years, although among young people only 56 percent say it is not at all likely that they will emigrate. Despite the problems, 65 percent say P.W. Botha is the country's best choice for president. Five percent would prefer Conservative leader Andries Treurnicht. Progressive Federal Party leader Frederick van zyl Slabbert was not mentioned in the article.

On the editorial page, the *SUNDAY STAR* notes that "polls can be misleading. This is especially so in a climate of tumult and emotionalism such as South Africa is experiencing." The poll among blacks last week showed that the majority of those questioned favored disinvestment, the newspaper says, a major shift from previous samplings. The conclusions of that poll and of the one conducted among whites "should be seen in the context in which they were reached: fairly modest samples in just two urban areas," the newspaper warns. "It makes interesting reading and provides a few more pointers — but that is all."

Roy Assersohn, in the same edition, examines the plight of the rand and says that "South Africa's domestic economy is strong, her debts are among the lightest of any developed country in the world, and there are no worries about the country's ability to repay them." What has affected the confidence of foreign investors and bankers, Assersohn says, is the "government's belief that it can ignore marketplace sanctions imposed on moral grounds." He cites a leading exchange dealer in London as saying there are two main tests facing the rand: "The first is the immediate reaction to the package of measures that will be introduced. The second is the reaction to the threatened strike in the mines." Assersohn adds: "Some observers see the French as a major villain in the decline of the rand. President Mitterrand's threatened sanctions against South Africa, including the refusal to provide further loans, helped push the rand on its downward slide." Some dealers suggested that the "French acted to divert world attention from the impending international and domestic political scandal that has now broken over the sinking of the Greenpeace flagship in New Zealand," he says.

In the same edition, Frans Esterhuyse reports that Van zyl Slabbert's initiative for a convention alliance "could lead to a significant line-up of leaders and organisations of all races in a major bid to end violence and conflict and to get warring groups back to the negotiating table." Indications are that the time is ripe for such an initiative, Esterhuyse says, and the initial line-up of reform-minded forces could include Slabbert and the PFP, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his Inkatha movement, organized commerce and industry, church leaders, including Bishop Desmond Tutu, academics, and top business leaders. Political science professor Robert Schrire of the University of Cape Town has said the rejection of a national convention by black power groups such as the ANC was largely a reaction to the government's hardline attitudes. "If the Government were to adopt a softer line and a more reconciliatory approach, it was possible that the black power groups would respond in similar vein," Esterhuyse says. South Africa's central dilemma is that the National Party, NP, is simply too strong to be removed but is unable to successfully lead a reform movement. The results of this situation, he says, is that black radical groups have shown an exaggerated belief in white weakness and in their own strength, and that reform initiatives such as the Slabbert-Buthelezi move toward a convention alliance have developed outside the government, but within the existing legal framework. Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, says that although the ANC is likely to see the convention as an internal settlement and reject it, some sort of political solution is essential to defuse the conflict situation.

On the same page, the *SUNDAY STAR* carries a column by Jack Spence, professor of politics at Britain's University of Leicester, assessing the role of the army in South African politics. In the 1970's the State Security Council sought a "total strategy" to repel the "total onslaught," defined as the "product of a Marxist conspiracy using black African governments and alleged fron organisations such as churches and trade unions." This definition of the threat provided an enhanced role for the military. "Total strategy, therefore, requries a fusion of the political and military resources available to the State and the Defence Force has, in effect, given up its role, in the words of one commentator, as the 'neutral guardian of the peace and holder of the fort' to become an 'active participant in decision-making.' " But this does not mean effective and exclusive control over critical decisions, Spence says. "Although the military role in decision-making has assumed greater importance, evidence suggests that the politicians still define policy goals. There is an intimate civil-military collaboration in which Mr Botha's views predominate." Mr Botha's policies and the key role given to soldiers in devising a coherent security policy have produced miexed results, Spence says, as shown by the current situations in Mozambique and Namibia, and the strength of black opposition at home. "Yet despite the setbacks, there is no indiation of military impatience with the shackles of civilian control," Spence says. The National Party remains powerful. The problem "is not that there is a fundamental disagreement between soldier and civilian over the means and ends of policy; they are agreed, and that may be the most important obstacle to real and fundamental reform of the political system."

Johannesbrug *SOWETAN* in English on 2 September comments in its editorial on the irony that the white business world is about to meet with the ANC in Lusaka "while the country seems to be tottering on the brink of economic disaster." That the ANC is willing to speak to white businessmen should be a clear message to the government about where the bargaining power lies. The problems of the country must be solved by South Africans, and it is "about time the Government realised the folly of strongarm methods of resolving such complex, political, economic and sociological problems."

In the "Focus" column in the same edition Sam Mabe criticizes the banning of the Congress of South African Students, COSAS, and notes that it is a reminder that "student organizations hvae been the most banned organisations in this country." Students have for many years been barometers of black society's feelings and pacesetters of the liberation struggle in South Africa, Mabe says. "While the government might ban student organisations, the fundamental causes of their rebellion — apartheid — remains. Unless apartheid is scrapped, bannings will not achieve anything, except to sharpen student militancy."

In its editorial, Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 2 September notes that the "four-month freeze on foreign repayments, which mars South Africa's otherwise immaculate record as a borrower nation, was perhaps the least of all evils which the government could have chosen to meet a sudden — and inexplicably unforeseen — liquidity crisis. At the same time it is a drastic step which irrevocably changes the image of South Africa's financial stability and its vulnerability to pressures from abroad." The financial crisis is directly related to the country's political crisis, the newspaper notes, "and the striking thing is that it was precipitated not by politicians or wild-eyed radicals but by the perceptions of sober international bankers." If President Botha had presented the same stance he outlined to the EEC delegation this weekend at his speech in Durban, the crisis might not have deepened so dramatically, *THE STAR* says. "The four-month foreign loan moratorium gives South Africa a breathing space to sort out its finances. Far more important, it must be seen as a last chance to make good the promissory notes of reform."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 2 September in its editorial applauds the government for having produced as limited a package of exchange controls as possible. "Their package should maintain the country's exemplary credit rating and demonstrate that we are sufficiently sophisticated to handle severe financial crises." But there also are drawbacks to the measures, the newspaper says. "Over the short-term they will no doubt do the trick and steady the currency. But they are no real guarantees that similar crises won't happen again. Indeed, they could in some respects be taken as an indication that other major political setbacks will lead to direct controls. If we ever get back to a floating currency again, we can be sure that the market's sensitivity to political developments will be heightened." None of this would have been necessary, the paper says, if Botha's advisers had not taken out of his Rubicon speech the phrase referring to powersharing. "The return of these controls and the setback they represent to freer markets and a move away — even if only in the economy — from excessive government intervention is a high price to pay for Botha's last-minute loss of nerve."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 2 September says in its editorial that the PFP has become a party of muddled compromise. The PFP's desire to contest colored and Indian seats in parliament arises from its inability to extend its political base among the whites and is pure "political opportunism". The newspaper also criticizes the PFP call for a phasing out of conscription, saying: "We take issue with the PFP policy not on the grounds that it means a gradual phasing out of conscription, but that any weakening of South Africa's military might and preparedness because there is no conscription will encourage the country's enemies to put further pressure on South Africa."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 2 September in an editorial entitled "Always Ready" says that "the Defense Force with its unequaled history of success against a communist enemy which is constantly seeking to cross South Africa's borders has recently, with the police, played an additional role of keeper of law and order internally." It has offered protection and maintained peace. The soldiers went out of their way to promote communication with the local inhabitants. "But let it be known that the primary task of the defense force is to keep the enemy away from our borders." The number of Soviet soldiers and the building up of weaponry in our neighboring states are matters for concern. Therefore the defense force should see to it that the quality of its troops and its weaponry are a deterrent to the enemy, it says.

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 1 September in an editorial says "it was a black week for South Africa." For the first time the value of the rand reached such a low level that the stock exchange suspended trading so that measures could be introduced to put matters right. The contributory cause is well known: refusal by overseas banks to renew loans. A basic cause is really the doubt by bankers that South Africa has the capability to overcome its problems. Therefore, it is urgent that the government formulates a clearer agenda for negotiation. "Fruitful negotiation cannot be held in a climate of unrest," it says.

In an editorial entitled "Now for the Implementation," *BEELD* on 3 September says "the EEC has asked South Africa to tackle apartheid within a reasonable time." Well and good, but what is apartheid — that highly subjective concept — and what is a reasonable time? The government has answered these questions in a statement this weekend that reflects the spirit of President Botha's January speech in parliament and is a short summary of his Durban address. Many well-meaning organizations and individuals have offered help these past few weeks in connection with the country's increasing economic and political problems. It shows that the time is ripe for action." "Acting now will make the ultimate and inevitable implementation so much easier," *BEELD* concludes.

*BUSINESS DAY* on 3 September says in its editorial that the rand has gathered a bit of welcome steam and "the important thing now is that there must be no complacency, either in negotiating a rescheduling of our frozen foreign loans or in providing some convincing evidence that the reform process — both political and economic — will continue." President Botha has certainly set the country on the road to reform, but "we fear, however, that he lacks the psychological robustness" and the willingness to accept blacks and English speakers as more than junior partners.

In the same issue the newspaper carries an "edited version" of an interview with Chief Gathsha Buthelezi by Peter Honey of *BUSINESS DAY* and Bill Beaman of Voice of America. Buthelezi tells them that "to speak as if violence is the only option now distorts the issue," for neither violence nor nonviolence has so far helped to bring about change. He comments that disinvestment is a non-issue, "because it has been elevated into a principle when it is merely a tactic." The external mission of the ANC and other black voices support disinvestment only because it is a tool to bring about revolutionary change, he says. "We think it is important to conduct our struggle in such a way that it won't destroy foundations for the future." Buthelezi characterizes the interdependence of black and white in the economy as South Africa's "soft underbelly." "It is very important for black people to make the economy even more dependent on blacks than it is now — only then can we use the strategy of using our consumer power and our worker power to force whites to come to the conference table." Buthelezi says he has not dropped his requirement for a one man, one vote system of government for South Africa. "What I say is this should be shelved to start with, because if whites are so wild and stupid about it, one must look for ways of starting the journey with a step in that direction." In order for Buthelezi to come to the negotiating table with P.W. Botha, "there has to be a clear statement of intent — that there is going to be power-sharing at the centre of government. That South Africa is one country with one constitution and consists of one people in one land with one destiny — those are the minimal demands I make," he said. In answer to a question about whether the Freedom Charter should be the basis of a future South African constitution, Buthelezi says: "As a former member of the ANC I have no problems with it, but we shouldn't pretend it is like the tablets that Moses brought down from Mount Sinai from God." Buthelezi goes on to say: "I believe if there is any factor which is the biggest obstacle to liberation in South Africa it is not so much the Nationalists — it is black disunity. If we didn't have these divisions and confrontations between blacks it would be a matter of a few weeks and months for us to launch such an attack on the system that whites would be brought to their knees." He adds: "I lay blame for this disunity at the door of the external mission of the ANC. They regard themselves as a government-in-exile. They talk about the struggle, not as waged by the black people of South Africa, but as led by the ANC. They don't recognise or accept any other thing except the UDF, who act as their internal stormtroopers." Turning to the topic of U.S. support for antiapartheid forces, he says: "If the United States realises that the struggle is for the people of South Africa to carry out themselves, then I believe the United States should strengthen the arm of black victims of apartheid to enable them to carry on their job of liberating this country." What he wants is support for black people in education, in health, and in agriculture, he says. If the United States and the Western countries really want to help, he says, "they must do something about making us self-reliant to help ourselves."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 3 September comments in its editorial that the RSA is in a financial predicament not so much because international bankers find the country a bad risk, but because "we are overexposed, threatened with sanctions and 'fair game' to all who think they can pressure us to change our domestic policies." "Such is the predicament in which we find ourselves that nobody tells either the United States or the EEC to go to hell," the newspaper laments. "We agree that freezing foreign loan repayments has damaged our image, but then foreign bankers, by treating us like a banana republic, which we are certainly not, have formed their own ill-judgement of us already, so the harm won't be much worse." There is great pressure on the government now to do something dramatic, "but we must accept that we will not satisfy the U.S., the EEC, the Security Council, Uncle Tom Cobbleigh and all, because what most of them want is not what South Africa is prepared to concede, which is one man, one vote majority rule." The first priority, says *THE CITIZEN*, is that the government end the unrest quickly, because "what investors want to see is a stable country."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 3 September carries a front page article by Trevor Walker, finance editor, which says "some South African banks are finding it almost impossible to do business abroad." The clamp by Pretoria on repayment of the country's debt "has led to a situation where unless a local bank has some exceptional overseas connection, it experiences difficulty in raising foreign loans." Bankers and analysts have said "the country's failure to win a breathing space from foreign creditors with an extention of loans to repay its debt was a signal that Western banks were unwilling to be seen to have bailed white South Africa out of its crisis." "According to banking sources, a direct consequence of this is that the exploitation of the massive off-shore gas field near Mossel Bay has been threatened. Richards Bay, Sishen Saldhana, Sosol One to Three, Iscor, Sappi, Mondi, Atlantis Diesel and Koeberg were financed by foreign trade credits," Walker says. "If the overseas capital boycott continues, South Africa is going to be forced to finance many more of its major capital projects internally," he adds. In order to do this the government is going to have to stimulate local savings by lowering taxes, and at the moment taxes on the private citizen represent more than "50 percent of its total tax toll."

In its editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* says: "One area in which optimism would be premature is the economy. The assumption that monetary policy is on track for recovery when politics return to normal may not be entirely true. Pointers to recovery may be illusionary. The country needs economic reform as well as political reform." "What is needed is an economic statement of intent promising tighter control on excess money growth in the future; a blueprint of remedial action; a preparedness to trade the rand at its real value," it concludes.

In its editorial, the *SOWETAN* of 3 September says that there should have been memorial services in the Vaal Triangle to commemorate those killed in township violence on 3 September 1984. "We would have paid homage to those lives lost. We would have prayed together that this type of thing must come to an end." "But the powers-that-be in the wisdom of their years of repression thought otherwise. Better, they thought, that these irritating services should be banned. Better make sure that no emotion is rekindled." It is the same mistake all over again, the paper says. "The injuries are being papered over, as if they are not there. We thus have to wait for another match to set off frustrations, insecurity and anger that is simmering under the surface. Why do we have to do these things to ourselves? Why is there no sensible programme to alleviate the basic miseries of people and leave off ridiculous measures like integrated trains?" it asks.

## ZAMBIA

### Government Terms EEC Trip to RSA Termed 'Futile'

*MB032017 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 3 Sep 85*

[Text] The Zambian Government has described a fact-finding mission to South Africa by three European foreign ministers as a futile exercise which would not help the abolition of apartheid in the racist republic. Central Committee member Daniel Lisulo, who is chairman of the political and legal committee, warned that more people would die if sanctions against South Arica are delayed. The foreign ministers, Hans van den Broek of Holland, Jacques Poos of Luxembourg, and Giulio Andreotti of Italy, said at the end of their visit that they would not call for immediate sanctions against the racist regime but would eventually reconsider their attitude if there is no speedy change and react accordingly.

Mr Lisulo said the EEC team to South Africa was useless to people wanting peace in this region, but was in their interest because of the huge investments they have there.